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CONTENTS.

Agricultural.—Notes by the Way—Shropshire Notes—Farmers' Association of Antwerp and Paw Paw—A Farmer's Opinion on the Labor Question—The Daisy Rake—The Constitution os the Merimo Sheep.

The Poultry Yard .- Lime-Cure for Chicken

Gapes.

Horitaitural.—Pomology, Commercially Considered—The Orange Raspberry Rust—The sidered—The Orange Raspberry Rust—The of the Grape—Sweet Corn—Bean Culture—Celery Hust—Horicultural Notes. Apiarias. - To Bee-Keepers-Strong Colonies. . 8

Bittorial.—Wheat—Corn and Oats—Dairy Products—Wool—Aliens and Public Lands—Wheat—About a Netsry Public—The British Grain Trade—The Visible Supply—Stock Notes—Sheep and Wool Notes—Wool in the

New Summary.—Michigan...... Postry.—A Song and a Prayer—A Lyric from the German.... calianaous.—Polly—Almost a Victim—Boy-tting—Aspinwall Spiders—Frue to His A Disclain er from One of the Mitchell Brothers-The Wheat Crop.....

ers—The Wheat Crop

Marinary.—Heaves or Pulmonary Emphysema
in a Horse—Parrot Mouth in a Colt—Periodic

Disease in a Horse.

Agricultural.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

St. Clair County-A Visit to Capac-Shorthorn Herd of Wm. Chapman-The Herd of John McKay, of Romeo.

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At the Chicago Shorthorn sales last November Mr. Wm. Chapman, of Capac, St. Ctair County, purchased a number of animals, and the editor of the FARMER promised to run up to his farm some time, ee his herd and take a look over a part of Michigan which has heretofore been regarded as devoted largely to lumbering. Going to Romeo by rail, in company with Mr. John McKay we drove to the farm of Mr. Chapman, some four miles beyond lapac, and some 20 odd from Romeo. he road between these towns is through pretty level country, soil generally a stiff clay, good enough to make bricks in some places, and which must have taxed the patience and muscles of the pioneers who first undertook to develop this section of the State. There is now an excellent road between the two places, a considerable portion of it graveled, and bordered by good farms the entire distance. Capacitself is situated on the line of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, about 28 miles west of Port Huron, and contains about 600 people. Its business interests are now largely agricultural, the pine forests having disappeared and the lumbermen

Mr. Chapman was one of the pioneers of this town, and now has two well cultivated farms a short distance apart, about four miles east of it. He has good barns and outbuildings, keeps considerable stock of all kinds, horses, sheep, hogs, and is getting together a fine herd of Shorthorns. He began his herd at the Avery & Murphy and Sanborn sale in 1881 by the purchase of the 11th Duchess of the Valley, by 2d Grand Duke 14384, out of 7th Duchess of the Valley by Lord of the Valley 14787, of the Craggs family. She is a red cow, now ten years old, and doing good service. At a sale of T. L. Harrison's he purchased two cows, one of the Princess family and the other Hilps. The first of these is a light roan amed Princess Sale, now eight years old, and a large straight broad-backed cow, it for the show ring at any time. She was sired by 8th Baron Morley 28537, tracing to imp. Lady Sale 2d by Earl of Chatham (10176). The other cow, Hansel, is five years old, was by 2d Baron Morley 13427, dam Hannah by Saladin 19938, and tracing to imp. Hilpa by

Cleveland Lad (3407). The recent purchases made by Mr. hapman were as follows: Victoria of Oakland 1st, (a Victoria), yearling, by Sharon Duke of Bath 64449, out of Victoris of Athlone by 2d Duke of Barrington 50877. Duchess of Accomb 3d (Accomb), two years old, by imp. Kirklevington Duke (41768), out of imp. Duchess 14th by 2d Duke of Rowley (28411). Duchess of Accomb 14th (Accomb), yearling, by 1st Duke of Hillsdale (43429), out of Duchess 18th, by imp. Kirklevington Duke (41768). These last purchases are doing well, and with a number of young things bred on the farm, Mr. Chapman has the foundation of a fine herd. Tae first bull he purchased was Airdrie Earl of Ridgewood 2d 45802, by 23d Duke of Airdrie 19393, out of Red Rose 18th (Vol. 20), by Earl of Ormond 35420. Recently he went to Canada and purchased another bull to place at the head of his herd. This bull was bred by Rev. P. Graham, of England, imported in dam by lichard Gibson, of Delaware, Ont., in 882, and went into the hands of John on, of Danfield, Ont., from whom Kr. Chapman purchased him. His pedi-

e is as follows: WILD EYES LEGR AND 67993; red with a litphile; calved September 17, 1832, got by Grand the 36th (48308); dam, imp. Lady Turneroft 12d kyes 2d (Vol. 25), by 7th Duke of Tregunter 155; 3d dam, Lady Ashton Wild Eyes 3d, by rad Duke of Thornedale 3d (31289); 3d dam, Winsome 10th, by 18th Duke of Oxford (2595); th dam, Winsome 4th, by Grand Duke 10th (81848); 5th dam, Winsome by Oxford 2d (18507), thence tracing to Wild E, es 23d, by 2d Cleveland Lad (3408), Wild Eyes 9th, by Duke of Northum-berland (1940), Wild Eyes 3d, by Belvedere (1706), and Wild Eyes, by Emperor (1975).

The breeding of this bull is exceptionally fine, and individually he is a remarkably good animal. He has a grand front, with a depth of chest and brisket that shows a vigorous constitution, while his top and bottom lines are excellent. He is also good in loin and flank, over the chine and through the heart. He is very straight behind, but could be improved a little in the setting on of his tail. We could not find another fault, and this is a very small one, in his make up, while his

disposition is very good. He weighs about 2,400 pounds, is an excellent hand ler, and one of the best show bulls we know of. Mr. Chapman made no mistake in this purchase. Returning from Mr. Chapman's the John McKay herd was looked over. His fine bull Wild Eyes 25167, now eleven years old, seems to improve with age. It is remarkable to see a bull of his age so straight in his lines, without any perceptible failure in any point. It was an opportunity to compare him with the Chapman bull, of the same family but with a difference in the top crosses. They both run back to Wild Eves 23d by 2d Cleveland Lad (3408), to Wild Eyes by Emperor (1975). Mr. McKay's bull is a pure white, but put the two bulls together and many points of similarity in make-up would be discerned at once. The massive front, straight lines, peculiar shape of the head and horn, all show the strength of the Wild Eyes blood and how it will assert itself. The calves from Wild Eyes this year show him to be at his best. A half dozen heifer calves, (the bulls are all sold but one young one), are about the finest lot Mr. McKay has had from him, all red roans, straight, square-bodied, and of good size. The cows in this herd are doing finely, and the four yearling heifers, one by 7th Col. Gloster and the other three by Wild Eyes, are developing into fine animals. The heifer from Mr. Mc-Kay's Bates-topped Young Mary cow, and by Mr. Ball's Rose of Sharon bull Duke Crow Farm, has a bull calf by Wild Eyes that is a heauty. This heifer is a good milker, as the condition of her calf will show, but she is as smooth as though fitted for show. She is a deep cherry red, and very like her sire in color and make up. The Young Mary cow's calf was lost by an accident, but she is in good shape, and is a great milker. Here we saw the first of the calves from the Young Mary bull purchased from Mr. Ball a ye going to be an acquisition to the herd from the quality of his calves. Mr. Robert McKay has three from him, and

year-old grade steer by Wild Eyes, a red

roan, that is a daisy. He should go the

Fat Stock Show next November. John

McKay is feeding a thoroughbred by

Wild Eyes, and he will make a fine show-

ing when two years old if nothing hap-

pens him. The McKay herd never was

in such good shape as to-day, and the

large infusion it has of the Wild Eyes

blood is one of the best points about it.

Wild Eyes, while a pure white, has never

bred but four white calves since he went

into service in this herd, a singular fact

when it is remembered that a number of

the cows bred to him by other parties

were of light colors, and some of them

white. His experience with this bull

makes Mr. McKay incline to the belief

that Jacob's ideas about breeding colors

SHROPSHIRE NOTES.

Below I give weights of some of our

sheep that I think compare very well

with any reported in the FARMER so far:

Imp. Princess 1260, two years old, with

one lamb, weight 178 lbs. Imp. Farmer.

ewe 1246, three years old, with two lambs.

207 lbs. Garlock's 11, (1628), three years

old, one lamb, weight 212 lbs. Three lambs

respectively 50 lbs., 66 lbs., and 74 lbs.

Those weighed were such as we first

caught hold of in the flock and many more

will weigh as well. A ram lamb I sold

to Joseph Sykes, of Muir, Ionia Co., was

reported in Ionia Sentinel as weighing, at

I sold March 18th, to Robt. R. Smith,

of Howell, five imported ewes bred by H.

Loyatt, England; on March 31st these

ewes had dropped and raised 10 lambs, all

alive and growing well, one pair of which

at two months old weighed over 100 lbs. As

they reached the 100 lbs. one month before

Mr. Smith expected that weight, he thinks

they are a "right smart" pair of lambs,

and they are.

I sheared from 54 head 383 lbs. of wool,

which is now in Chicago, and am advised

by dealers there it is worth 28c; am hop-

ing to get 25c, which will leave 22c net for

unwashed wool. These weights are with.

out grain since turning out to grass, and

indicate that if we cannot beat England

Pastures are fair, but meadows do not

indicate a very heavy yield at present

we can raise good sheep in Michigan.

which is also the case with wheat.

Howall, June 2d, 188

11 months, 1744 lbs.

were correct.

now dead from an accident. He was may be in that, the dinner is always a sucthey just suit him-good colors, and good questioned when served at table. A song, by Mrs. E. P. Mills, preceded style. By the way, he is feeding a two

the opening paper, by E. B. Welch, on

"System on the Farm." nature sustained the soil in the production of large crops, but more systematic farming was now necessary. The advance of which we boast as a people in the last 20 years is due largely to manufactures and inventions; not so great an advance has been made in the system of farming. Success now is not so much due to a fertile brain. The unsuccessful ones of last resort, if more system was used in its practice, and it was raised to a higher level. If we retain our smart boys on the farm we must have more system. They will not accept our old ways as orthodox. System will give us better managed farms and more attractive homes. With a given dress as well as people of other occupations, and be as social. He should conduct some experiments each year in a

their lessons to others. that farming should be raised to a higher

Mrs. S. Consalus could tell by passing on which farms system was employed, and on which there was no system. System made good farmers, the want of it poor

Mrs. H. Randolph thought all the responsibility rested upon the gentlemen if system on the farm was all that was necssary to success. She thought some sysem was essential in the management of ousehold affairs as well.

Jason Woodman thought it worth something to a young man to go over a farm where the most approved systems were practiced. He thought more horse power could be employed. He had recently seen harrow of such dimensions as to work 18 feet wide; this was drawn by four horses working side by side, and one man nanaged them.

R. Morrison thought system more necessary now than formerly, and farming low.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION OF ANT-WERP AND PAW PAW. The seventh annual meeting was held

this year, at the farm of O. P. Morton, on Thursday, the 3d inst. This is at the extreme eastern verge of the territory that includes the membership, and the western one is twelve miles distant, but very nearly all the members live on a direct road running between the two points. This fact, more than any other, accounts for the promptness of the arrivals. This was set in the programme (which each member is provided with a week or more previous to the meeting) for 10 o'clock, and before eleven, a dozen covered carriages were grouped in the spacious yard in front of the barn, giving it the appearance of a tony livery establishment. From the arrival until the dinner hour, groups and pairs were strolling over the farm, looking at what most interested each. Mr. Welch led the way toward a flock of sheep. N. H. Bangs, the Shorthorn man, saw the cattle at a distance, and began conning pedigrees and strains, so as to make sure of their value, after inspection. A son of the proprietor had a severe attack of hen fever last year, and constructed quite an elaborate establishment for breeding the several popular varieties. Here quite a good deal of curiosity was manifested to see the very latest thing out. We all remembered the very nice picture of a pair of fowls that decorated the front page of the FARMER a short time since, and wanted to see one walk around and witness its pose in a pen instead of on paper. Those feather markings were perfect, for the artist could put one in where the bird had pulled it out, but these (and I have no doubt those at times) were lacking in the quality so generally considered necessary in order to make "fine birds."

Mr. Morton built a very fine house last year, and the ladies by twos and by threes captured him for a tour of inspection and explanation. It was deemed quite essential for him to open every closet door, although the decoration of closets generally is not very far advanced, and they have a sameness, I believe. The diversity of the individual makeup is nowhere better exemplified than in the several opinions regarding the structure and arrangements of a house. The modern plan of opening the rooms by folding doors is appreciated when entertaining such a company. At the call to

order the spacious parlors were filled. The annual election of officers was attended to before dinner, and some preliminary business done, so as to leave the afternoon for the consideration of the ments might have been scattered, the sysprogramme; whatever shortcomings there cess. If the markings of a bronze turkey or prize fowl are not quite up to the standard, their excellence is always un-

In the early history of our farms. systematic manner, and be able to teach

I have given only a few of the points made in the paper, which was excellent. A. C. Glidden enlarged upon the point Club will be invited as guests. A. C. G. plane, so that every tramp or immigrant would not consider himself competent to ucceed. System would thus be our pro-

ection as well as an aid to our success. Mrs. D. Woodman said system was a progressive matter, and we are all learning it; improvements owe their origin to it, and nothing works smoothly without

writes:

"There are no doubt cases when labor is oppressed and deprived of its legitimate and just reward, but in the main, as compared with forty years ago, labor is better paid than then. In the forties the writer worked on a farm at eight dollars per month, and has a distinct and definite knowledge of the wages paid in those days, and the universal content that prevailed among wage workers.

"As a rule, labor to-day is receiving twice as much as forty years ago, with articles of consumption on an average as low.



"In the field of labor to day there are

disturbers of the peace, agitators who are

in a great measure responsible for the dis-content which exists among the more

"As a class of workers far out number-

ing any other, the farmers are not direct-

ly disturbed or affected by the agitation which has been rampant in this country

the past few years, but they do feel very sensibly the shrinkage in values which the strikes have produced.

"The farms are the mines, and the farmers the miners who dig from the soil

load on the trains, and unload in the

cities, the wealth that capital and labor

THE DAISY RAKE.

Our readers who are not supplied are

dumps had an iron axle and an independ-

tures, and Mr. Gale determined not

sessed. This was a very important fea-

ture, for all rakes stand out doors more

or less, and in the west many of them the

year round. The rake head is long, and

if constructed of wood is bound to warp

or twist out of shape, and in the iron

axle horse dumps, the power being ap-

plied in the center, they are very apt to

spring out of shape and then work very

hard; but in the Daisy no power is neces-

sary, the whole strength of the axle is

used to support the head, and if it stood

out doors until it rotted down it could

not sag or warp out of shape. He then

put on an independent tooth and, in at-

taching the spring-bar, instead of making

board set edgewise on the back of the

head and bolted firmly to it with eight

way without breaking it in two, which.

with the truss rod, makes it many times

has the same easy dump as the Albion,

and thus combines the following good

ratchets and one that will rake a large

Second. A rake head that can never

These are two features which no other

rake possesses; it has, besides, an inde-

pendent tooth; the shafts have a broad

foot board on the upper and under side

so they can never rack out of shape; the

wheels have a box which can be replaced

for 25 cents, when worn out, while a new

wheel on some costs \$4. A person who

will take the trouble to look at any old

horse rake will see that the wheels

lopped over, all of which can be avoided

in the Daisy, and all the parts which give

out in other rakes are provided for in the

Daisy, making it by far the most durable

rake in the market. The wheels and seat

are painted in white and the body of the

rake a bright vermillion, making a beau-

tiful finish, and every one who sees it

warp, twist or spring out of shape.

windrow and bunch it up.

points:

gnorant laborers.

are quarreling over."

uninteresting.

The Daisy Rake, Made by the Albion M'fg Co., Albion, Mich

requires much study to succeed. We cannot say we will raise wheat and wool any way. We ought to know what these products cost, and farm on the basis of profit rather than upon practice.

James Bale thought there were too many contingencies surrounding the operations of the farm to work out a perfect system to govern us. We cannot control the elements and we ought not to be carried away with the idea that system is everything.

Mr. Hopkins, an invited guest from Galesburg, thought the more we had of such systematic gatherings the better it would be for farmers. There would be fewer dupes following systematic swindlers, and wider intelligence all over the country. We need this to keep pace with other professions.

J. J. Woodman. We best copy nature when we practice system. There can be no exact system mapped out for our guidance under all circumstances. When nature. or the lack of wisdom in our rulers, interposes to prevent a system of farming from inuring to our benefit, we must change at once to prevent loss. There should be a system, even in rolling up a log heap, but some men cannot learn even that.

J. C. Gould thought we hould have a system and work as near to it as the cir. cumstances would permit.

P. R. Harrison said some of the speakers had mixed the meaning of system and order. System means a plan of action. The State was surveyed from the system of base and meridian lines, and it mattered not how much the tools and instruem was followed to completion. This new house is finished upon the system as | brought out the Albion rake, which had a at first proposed. A system presupposes a following up, and working it out. The one idea of some teachers is to keep order, but schools are founded upon the of handling and raking nearly twice as principle that knowledge must be acquired from books and not that order must be preserved. Let teaching be the main thing, and let farming after the best | ent tooth which were really the best feastandards be practiced.

Mr. Welch in conclusion said we take to be behind. He then brought out great pains to keep our children in Sun- the Daisy rake, which not only day school, that they may follow the had an inch iron axle but was straight paths of life, but we seldom teach so put in as to form a perfect truss our boys the very best way of doing rod, a feature which no other make posthings on the farm. He thought it just as easy to lay a fence straight as crooked, to plow a straight furrow, or mark a the world could not take up farming as a straight row of corn, and often easier. It was just as easy to arrange the fields accurately, and to be exact in everything, as it was to be slovenly; there was a right way to do everything and that was sys-

Mrs. N. H. Bangs had been appointed at the last meeting to make a pen picture amount of property, the farmer ought to of each of the gentlemen members of the Association, and A. C. Glidden was assigned a like duty for the ladies. This seeing "ourselves as others see us," created a good deal of merriment. Little peculiarities were brought out in a novel light for all to look at and to laugh at. An extra meeting is arranged to be held at the farm of J. J. Woodman about the 90th of July, to which the Junior Farmers

A FARMER'S OPINION ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

In the last issue of the Pontiac Gazette a correspondent, signing himself "Farmer." gives his opinion on the labor question. What he says about wages is true, as any one who was a working man 25 years ago can testify. His ideas in regard to strikes are also eminently correct. He

"From the quiet of his rural home the "From the quiet of his rural nome the farmer surveys the scenes of commotion and strife in the large cities, not so much with horror as surprise that the laborer, for real or imaginary ills will suffer and parade the street in discontent, when a home is available to him from the nation's undeveloped acres.

"There are no doubt cases when labor is oppressed and deprived of its legitiments."

tablished, is pretty good evidence of measure true of every class of animal, the its popularity, It is also getting a good genus homo included. Especially is it trade in other States, and, although it true of sheep that if housed in summer. would be impossible in one season to in- must pass half their time in idleness, introduce it everywhere, wherever it has haling a vitiated atmosphere. In case been introduced it has proved a formidable competitor; and from present indications it will not be long before a Michigan rake will lead the trade wherever grass is grown. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE

MERINO SHEEP.

BY A. W. HAYDON; DFCATUR,

[A Paper read before the Sheep-Breeders' Con-vention at Kalamazoo, Feb. 3d, 1886.]

The Spanish Merino, at the time the importations were made in the early part of the century, must have been strong in constitution. The Cabanas from which they were purchased, had for a long time been so managed as to give scope to a system of natural selection, under which the weaker ones succumbed and only the strongest and best suited to the conditions under which they existed, survived and reproduced their kind.

The semi-annual drives of two or three hundred miles to and from the mountain pastures, continually weeded out the weak and developed the strong to even greater strength. Wherever sheep are kept in large flocks, and in every protracted period of low prices for wool, natural selection, or survival of the fittest, takes advantage of the carelessness of the shepherd and culls his flock off all animals too weak to stand ill usage and neglect; and now debating the question "Which is the paradoxical as it may seem, his loss is also best horse rake to buy?" and from the his great gain, by cutting of inferior memlarge number in the market this is no bers and the possibility off their reproduceasy task, but the new Daisy rake, a cut ing their unworthy selves.

Thus nature strives to adapt all animate of which appears on this page, is the atest candidate for favor and seems to life to its surroundings, and to strengthen have decidedly the lead in popularity, and all qualities essential to growth and presa brief history of its origin may not be ervation. Is the shepherd supplementing ber efforts to build up the constitution Mr. Horatio Gale, the well-known in- of the Merino sheep? I believe he is not ventor of the Gale plow, Gale harrow and and if the Merino sheep is not to day de-Gale rake, has for a number of years generating in that respect we may thank been interested in the manufacture of nature and not the breeder for

spring-tooth harrows, but in 1884 again | Permit me to briefly state my reasons for this opinion: In the first place, with turned his attention to horse rakes. He found the trade divided between hand a majority of breeders—and the majority and horse dumps, the latter only popular | determines the future of the Merino as a because of their ease of handling; but a breed-breeding stock is not now selected decided objection to them was they would with special reference to constitution, but only rake a small windrow and were a rather with regard to the length or style failure in bunching hay. In studying the or evenness of fleece; or to certain noted matter over he believed a rake could be strains of blood; or the number of wrinkbuilt that could be dumped by the weight les and whether, like the dress of the girl of the driver. He kept at the idea until he of the period, they are so folded and looped and tucked as to drape the form, be it large trade in 1885, and wherever used perfect or faulty, up to the fashionable was declared the easiest dumping rake in standard; or, most likely of all, with rethe market, beating a horse-dump in ease ference to the amount, the color and distribution of the precious oil that makes the heavy fleeces and the big record at large a windrow, and dispensing with all cogs and ratchets. But the best horsethe public shearing festival.

Does the breeder make haste to point out to the would-be purchaser, the broad deep chest, the heavy quarter, the well sprung rib, the heavy bone the prompt, erect, animated appearance indicative of health and vigor? Does he not rather descant-on the length, style, density and evenness of fleece, and above all the mount of "stuff in it."

Does the huver make persistent inquiry as to the health of the sheep in question; whether his ancestors lived to a good old age in usefulness and strength, or whether they went all to pieces before their prime? Does he not rather inquire what the dam sheared, what the g. dam sheared, what the sire, g. s. and g. g. s., etc., clear back to the Spanish importations, sheared; and does not the number of pounds all along the line determine the length of the price? I believe no observing man will deny that though buyers and breeders may like constitution in their stock, they desire other points a great deal more, and if this is the case, degeneracy in this respect is going it add to the strain on the head, he used a on. This position is more credible to the sheep man because it is in accordance with the tendency of the times, and is bolts so the head could not come this equally true of the breeders of other stock. With the trotter the question that the strongest rake in the world, while it overshadows all others is, "How soon can he get there?" with a draft horse, "How much does he weigh?" with the meat producers, "What is the average gain per day?" with the dairy cow, "What First. A self-dump without cogs or is her butter yield per minute?" Endurance, longevity, and general usefulness. are lost sight of in the wild goose chase of a specialty.

Again, the care of thoroughbred flocks. generally speaking, tends rather to weakn and undermine, than to strengthen and mprove the constitution, and unfortunstely this is more often the case with the most noted and high priced stud flocks. For from such, as the fountain heads, breeding stock is scattered far and wide to engraft its good and bad qualities alike upon other flocks. I refer to the practice of high fitting for purposes of sale.

Without stopping to inquire who is responsible for it, it is a notorious fact that sheep that have been most highly fed and most closely housed and blanketed find most ready sale at the highest prices. Even the fact that such sheep often go back on the buyer does not seem to deter says it is rightly named—"it is a daisy!" him from a repetition of the experience Although this is its first season it has There is a saying among the Arabs that the leading trade in Michigan to-day, "rest and fat are the greatest enemies of

which, when we consider how popular the horse," and with the exception of some others have been, and how well es- those intended for slaughter, it is in a they are fed at the barns they will not bestir themselves in the fields. If blanketed they become tender and susceptible to disease. All these tend to undermine health and vigor. And in the winter care the

tendency in this direction is still greater. To preserve the color and softness of fleece, and stimulate the secretion and circulation of oil, warm quarters are Tecensary; and that, in this climate, means close quarters, and at the best imperfectly cleaned and ventila. and quarters. And the evil of forced inactive is doubly and trebly aggravated by its tw. a brother, forced feed. Pernicious as are effects of high fitting of flocks for purposes of sale, still worse are the effects of pampering for exhibition or advertising purposes; because the very finest and most promising specimens are usually subjected to it. Even the gentle shepherd is not devoid of human hopes, aspirations and ambitions. Fame, popularity and praise seem sweet even to him. He wants to beat the record, perhaps. He falls a victim to the mania for the heavy fleece. This problem confronts him: How can a ram with less than 10 pounds of actual wool on his carcass be made to shear a 45 pound fleece. Here is a wide margin (in fact it seems nearly all margin) to be made up from dust and dirt, but mostly grease. Being a sheep man his conscience is too tender to allow him to pour on the 30 odd pounds of grease from the outside, so the fleece must be greased from the inside. To secure the secretion of enough oil to make up the deficit the sheep must be stuffed with the richest food; he must be kept warm, even if he has to be triply blanketed, and I have heard that if necessary some men (not Michigan men of course) would give him a sweat in a hot damp room the night before the shearing. The heavy fleece, like the immense butter yield of cows, has come to depend largely on the animal's power of consuming and assimilating large quantities of rich food and if perchance a ram after gorgin himself for a year makes a wonderfu record, stock from him is eagerly sough for and out through the gorging process in turn by others who want to get to the

front. How many generations can stand up under a kind of treatment so glaringly at variance with the methods of nature, and the laws of hygiene?

Is it not a pity to launch the most promising rams on this grand debauch, and entail the enervating effects of the reaction which is sure to follow, upon their offspring?.

But the most premeditated and dangercus attack on the constitution of the Merino sheep is being made by those (and they seem of late to be on the increase) who have resorted to the practice of inbreeding. Common observation, and the authority of learned and scientific writers so far as I have observed is unanimous in the opinion, that whatever desirable results may be obtained from such a course, its invariable tendency is to weaken the constitution and produce sterility. The ambs of the Meripo are more trail and dependent at birth than the young of any omestic stock. An unfavorable season mproper food, or bad management, may entail the loss of nearly an entire crop. Year by year complaints increase of nonbreeding ewes and barren rams: rams wholly devoid of sexual desire. Is not this the penalty of too close breeding in the past and a warning for the future?

Now my fellow sheep breeders, have I not stated conditions as they actually exist, in whole or in part, in the selection, care and management in vogue among a majority of Merino sheep breeders? If so is it not time to call a halt, lest the well earned prestige of the American Merino begin to wane in its most essential quality? Is it not time to paste in our hats what has been so well said: "The point first in importance in a sheep is constitution, the second is constitution, and the the third is constitution;" and see to it that in breeding to secure all that is desirable to make up the ideal sheep, we take no step backward in the most essen tial quality of all?

Having been thus free in my criticism of existing methods, you have a right to expect me to offer my own theory for your dissection. But I have time for nothing more than a brief outline, which I place at your disposal for what it is worth: In the selection of breeding stock reject everything not strong in constitution, no matter how remarkable in other points. Let the puny sheep die young. Do not breed from stock less than two years old. Do not house in summer, and no more in winter than the storms make necessary; and when housed let the sheds be dry but open and cold. Feed no more grain than necessary, and do not pamper valuable sheep for show purposes. It is a cheap notoriety purchased a high price. Give all the opportunities for exercise possible. Do not breed in; with present opportunties for selection it is unnecessary, and it is too dangerous a weapon to fool with.

(Continued on eighth page.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE PERCHERON HORSE SHOW

The First Annual Show of the Ame Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, to be held at Chicago, September 6 to 11.

The show will be held in connection with the Illinois State Fair, and prizes to the amount of \$5,700 in money and a large number of gold, silver and bronze medals will be offered.

medals will be offered.

The jury of awards will consist of three members, one to be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture of France, one by the Minister of Agriculture of the United Minister of Agri-States, and one by the Minister of Agri-

All stallions and mares entered for competition (except grades) must be entered in the Percheron Stud Book of America, and the official registry certificate of the American Percheron Horse Breeders Association must accompany the applica-

No entrance fee will be charged, but instead, at the conclusion of the show, the owners of all animals awarded prizes will be required to pay ten per cent of the total amount of the prizes offered in the ring in which the prize was won.

Competition shall be open to all, but no awards shall be made except there be two or more competitors in each ring.

or more competitors in each ring. All animals entered in any of the rings must be owned by the individual, company or association in whose name they are en-

Should an animal have been admitted to competition through misrepresentation or fraud the Executive Committee, on discovery of the same, shall declare the entry void and expel such exhibitor for fraud, and any premiums awarded ani-mals improperly entered will be forfeited

All stallions and mares offered for competition will be examined by a committee of experts, and any unsound or unworthy animals, as well as the apparent ages of the animals, will be reported by the experts to the Board of Management prior to the time fixed for the commencement of the work of the Awarding Committee. All questions as to age, ownership, sounddiscrepancies founded upon or arising out of allegations of facts relating to competing animals, must and will be definitely settled by the Board of Manage-ment, and in all cases where practicable previous to the time fixed for the commencement of the Awarding Committee. Animals affected by any contagious disto endanger their health or condition will not be allowed to compete. Exhibitors will at all times give the necessary personal attention to the stock they may have on exhibition. All horses will be permanently assigned stalls by Superintendent acting under the instructions of the Board of Managers, who will be directed to arrange all animals entered in divisions according to age and color. All kinds of feed will be furnished by the Association and delivered at feeding time at stall of each animal, exhibitors to be charged pro-rats of cost price for same. In order to secure perfect cleanliness, the Association will provide special men to keep the stalls in order, a pro-rata charge being made on each animal to cover cost

stalls will be adhered to under direction of the Association. Name and number of animal, age, name of owner and address and name of importer or breeder will be placed over each stall. No individual sign other than this will be permitted. Each groom will be required to wear a simple uniform provided free by the Association, between the hours of 8 a. M. and 6 P. M.

If the Association shall be satisfied that

protests were instigated by improper or malicious motives, the Association will in consequence withhold any prizes awarded, and also exclude the contesting party from exhibiting at future shows, at the discretion of the Association. A handsomely-engraved diploma will

be given to the owner of each animal awarded a premium. Such diploma will give name, and stud-book number, and pedigree of the animal, the breeder, and exhibitor, as well as the character of the or, as well as the character of the premium awarded. Applications for entry should be made

may be made for the accommodation of No entries will be received later than the first day of September.

All stock must be on the ground by 8 o'clock, p. m. of the Saturday preceding

Exhibitors must conform to the reguulations of the Association and of the persons having charge of the horse de-partment of the State Fair during the

LOT A-RECORDED PERCHERONS. Stallion five years and over, 1,800 lbs or over, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10. Stallion five years and over, under 1,800 lbs, \$100 secone, \$50; toird, \$25; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10. Stallion four years and under five, 1,750 lbs or over, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10.

Stallion four years and under five, under 1,750 bs, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; Fith, \$10.

Stallion three years and under four, 1 700 lbs. or over. \$100; second, \$50; taird, \$25; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10.

Stallion three years and under four, under 1,700 lbs.. \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; ifth. \$10.

ifth, \$10. wo years and under three, \$100; sesond, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; ifth. \$10 stallion colt, one year and under two, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; ifth. \$10 stallion colt under one year. \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; ifth. \$10. Mare five years and over, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; ifth. \$10. Mare the years and over, under 1,750 lbs. \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; ifth. \$10. Mare four years and under iffe, 1,700 lbs and over, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$25; fourth, \$15; ifth. \$10. Mare four years and under iffe, 1,700 lbs. and over, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$25; fourth, \$15; ifth. \$10. Mare four years and under iffe, under 1,700 lbs.

Mare four years and under five, under 1,700 lbs, \$109; second, \$50; twird, \$25; fourth, \$5; fifth, \$10 Mare three years and under four 1,600 lbs and over, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$16; \$6th, \$10 Mare three years and under four, under 1600 lbs, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10.

Mare two years and under three, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10; second, \$50; third, \$25; Jourth, \$15; fifth, \$10; second, \$50; third, \$25; Jourth, \$15; fifth, \$10. Filly under one year, \$100; second, \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10.

Mare any age with suckling col., \$100; second. \$50; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10. BREEDING RINGS.

BREEDING RINGS.

Breeding stallion as shown by five or more of his coits, either sex, three of which must be foaled in 1886, \$500 and Association s gold medal.

Brood mare as shown by two or more of her coits, either sex, one of which must be foaled in

For geldings and mares sired by recorded Perch erous: Gelding four years and ov. r, \$50; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, Association's silver medal
Gelding three years and under four, \$50; second
\$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, Association

silver medal.
Gelding two years and under three, \$50; second \$25; thire, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, Association Gelding one year and under two, \$50; second \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, Association' Male colt under one year, \$50; secon?, \$25: third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, Asso iation's silver

Mare four years and over, \$50; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, Association's silver edal.

Mare three years and under four, \$50; second, \$5; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, Association's

Mare two years and under three, \$50; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, Association's Filly one year and under two, \$50; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, Association's gilver

medal.

Filly under one year, \$50; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, Association's silver medal. Grade mare, any age, with suckling co't by recorded Percheron sire, \$50; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, Association's eliver medal. Colt under one year, either sex, to be shown by side of dam, sired by recorded Percheron stalling,

dam not to weigh over 800 lbs, \$50; second, \$25; thire. \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, Association's silver meds). LOT C.-BUSINESS TEAMS.

All animals competing for prizes in lot C must be of Percherou blood, but no pedigraes will be required:
Four-horse team, mares or geldings, Association's gold medal; second, Association's silver medal. medal.
Two horse team mares or geldings, Association's gold medal; second, Association's silve medal: Single mare or gelding, to wagon, Association's gold medal; second, Association's silver medal. Display by any one firm, Association's gold medal; second, Association's silver medal. All others participating, Association's bronz

LOT D .- CARRIAGE ASD COUPE HOPSES. All animals competing for prizes in lot D must be of Percheron blood, but no pedigrees will be Pair carriage horses, Association's gold medal

rair carrings notes, seconds on sold mean, second, association's silver medal.
Coups hor-s, Association's gold medal; second, Association's silver medal.
All others exhibited in this class will be awarded bronze medals.

ed bronze medals.
All animals competing for prizes in lots C and
D must be displayed in cavalcade.
None of the animals competing te lots C and D
will be required to be on the ground longer than

Hints on Handling Horses.

When you begin to train your young horse, do it with mingled firmness and kindness. When he comes to you, pet him and speak approvingly and encouragingly to him. When you caress him, do not pat his mane, for he does not like that. Pat his neck where it is free from the mane and the point of his shoulder and his breast. When he does well, give him an apple or a bit of sugar or a carrot. Do not give your kindness to him grudge ingly, but meet him half way. Never let him see that you are afraid of him.

When you approach him do not do so timidly, saying, "Whoa, whoa!" over and over, while he stands still, staring at you and wondering what is up, but go straight and promptly right up to his head. When you speak to him, giving an order, do so in a commanding tone of voice, and always give exactly the same order for the same thing. Let that order express clearly and exactly what you mean, and impress upon his mind that whatever it is it must be instantly obeyed. Never say "whoa" to him only when you want him to stop motion instantly. If you only mean that he should slacken his speed say "easy" or "slow" or "steady," as you may prefer, but always the same, whatever it is. Never be unnecessarily cruel with him in even the smallest degree, and never lose your temper.

If your horse has vices consequent up. on the bad handling somebody has given him before you got him, break him of them, and remember that whenever you undertake to break a horse you must go on to the finish and conquer him, or your attempt will only do serious harm instead of good. There is almost as much difference between horses as between their owners. Different horses require different appliances and different handling; consequently the trainer must study each individual case on its merits, and having made up his mind to what is required, must stick to it until the horse is conquered.

Do not use a blinder bridle in training your horse. It is not a sensible thing. A horse, especially if he is nervous, is much more likely to be alarmed by the sound of a noise he cannot see than by the sight of things he does not understand. In fact, it is a foolish thing to make a horse wear blinders under any circumstances, with out the bad habit of them has been forced upon him .- Prof. O. B. Gleason.

How to Disappoint a Balky Horse. The Fitchburg Sentinel tells how a Leominster farmer cured his horse of a balky freak by gentle means.

He drove him, attached to a rack wagon, to the wood lot for a small load be polished, glittering, lustrous-looking. of wood. The animal would not pull a pound. He did not beat him, but tied him to a tree and "let him stand." He went to the lot at sunset, and asked him to draw, but he would not straighten a tug. "I made up my mind," said the farmer, "when that horse went to the barn, he would take that load of wood. I went to the barn, got blankets, and covered the horse warm, and he stood until morning. Then he refused to draw. At noon I went down, and he was probably hungry and lonesome. He drew that load of wood the first time I asked him. I returned, got an other load before I fed him. I then rewarded him with a good dinner, which he eagerly devoured. I have drawn several loads since. Once he refused to draw; but soon as he saw me start for the house, he started after me with the load. A horse ecomes lonesome and discontented when left alone, as much so as a person, and I claim this method, if rightly used, is better for both horse and man than to beat the animal with a club."

Horse Gossip.

A sucking colt by Nutwood, 2:18%, dam Hattie Woodward, 2:151/4, died recently. It was owned by Z. E. Simmons, of New York city.

THE Prix de Paris, or French Derby, resulted this year in a dead heat between Sycamore and Upas, both bred in France. The stakes were

THE trotting meetings in progress do not attract much attention as yet. They are regarded only as good for getting the horses into condition for the work before them during the next three months.

ROBERT McKAY, of Romeo, has three fine colts from the draft stallion Contest, owned by D. C. Lockwood, of Washington. They are all from one mare. The oldest, coming three, is not only a fine animal in appearance but he is an excellent traveler.

GEORGE MILO, six years old, a brother of ferome Eddy, 2:16½, is being trained this eason at Owosso, and has already own speed enough to give hopes of his beating 2:30. Walter Drake, by Joe Gavin, dam Myrtie, 2:2314, by Louis Napoleon, is also showing up well.

WITH the present demand for good horses of all descriptions, there is no reason for the the use of mongrel stallions or those of unknown breeding, merely because they are cheap. Liberality as well as good judgment should govern in the selection of a stallion to

THE Himyar stakes for three year olds. Latonia course, Cincinnati, on Tuesday last.

competitors were Montana, Regent and Endurer. They never pushed him during the race.

BLUE WING, the horse that pushed Ben Al o closely in the Kentucky Derby, and conseuently won the Clark stakes, is a son of imp. illet, and out of a mare by Lexington. He is escribed as a solid bay in color, standing 15 3, and faultless in make up. By the way, how well the Lexington blood crosses with that of the best English horses? Glencoe and Leamington have became renowned on this side of the Atlantic because their blood nicked so well with that of the great Lexington.

MESSRS, GEO. E. BROWN & Co., of Aurora Ill., importers and breeders of Cleveland Bay and Shire horses, writes under date of June 1st: "Don Gomez (3595), that we purchased to breed upon the fillies got by Elcho (3618), and who took the second prize as a two-year old at the Illinois State Fair last year, is doing remarkably well for us, and showing that our judgment was not at fault in his selection for that purpose. Some of his colts have shown up, and for quantity of bone and fine appearance are unequaled by anything we have ever seen of the same age. Don Gomez is doing a large season in the stud, is very popular among the breeders in this neighborhood, and i nothing happens, he will make it very interesting for some of the three-year-olds at the fairs this fall.



WOCL, ITS COMPOSITION AND GROWTH.

From our Paris Correspondent. In France, observed M. de Lavergne, wool has been considered the principal product in sheep-farming; and meat only econdary." In England it is exactly the contrary. At present many agriculturists in France aim to secure both ends, but the general tendency is still to count upon the wool of their Merinos. However, by judicious crossings, a fair milling wool is not incompatible with a remunerative quarter of mutton. Spain, the cradle of Merinos, has been surpassed in this breed by Saxony and France, because these two nations have cared their Merinos by good feeding and superior sheltering, plus cultivated forage, supplemented by cake feeds. Perhaps climate-it dreads cold, humidity and uncleanliness, has had much to do with the reluctance of the English farmer to patronize the Merino, which is, relatively, a delicate animal and exacts too much looking after to be remunerative in his eyes.

It was in 1765 that Saxony first introduced the Merino. It was called the electoral race in honor of the Elector of Saxony. By 1775 Prussia and Austria had followed suit. In Germany the country presents natural and economical conditions for sheep farming; the land has not a great value; it is sparsely populated, so that large tracts of soil can do duty as "runs." But the wool is not always of fine quality. The nobility possess flocks of 1,000 to 2,000 sheep, and feel a pride in keeping up the production of choice staples as a family heir-loom. The electoral breed of sheep, so famous now throughout all Germany, for the suppleness, softness and velvety cloth prepared from its wool, does not yield a leece of more than 21 to 4 lbs.

To maintain the purity of the race, great attention is given to feeding and nousing; but above all, to have no cross breeding. Uniformity of fineness in fibre As for the mixture of hair, his micros copic eye will soon discover that. It is the half-fed and exposed sheep, which, while the filaments of its wool may be somewhat finer, will be deficient in strength and weight. Adequate feeding will augment the volume and length of the fibre, and if cold sets in, the sheep, though housed, may exhibit a less heavy fleece, but no deterioration in quality will result.

The filaments of wool when examined by a microscope possessing a fourhundred magnifying power, present the appearance of cylinders coated with scales, overlapping like slates on a roof, and curving outwards. In the interior of the fibre is a dark line or duct filled with air, or a coloring matter. Wool contains, according to Chevreuil, in 1,000 parts; earthy matter, 27; grease, 33; fats, 8, and the remainder textile fibre. M. Maumene, while agreeing that this grease is rich in potash, maintains not the less, it is neutralized by a special organic acid. He extracted from the fleece-washing, in 1,000 parts, 75 of potash, and the latter the purest to be had in commerce. This grease influences the strength of the fibre. Thus dry wools have less of elastic force or tenacity, than wools containing such-

the Merino fleeces to wit. When Merinos are washed their fleeces lose 45 to 50 per cent. in weight. Wool when freed from foreign substances and burned contains in its ashes phosphates of lime and magnesia; sulphates and carbonates of lime; silica and peroxide of iron. Sulphur plays an important part in the composition of wool. Chevreuil has eliminated it. The action of alkaline solutions enables wool to be readily distinguished from cotton, hemp and flax-If a mixture of these be boiled during an hour in a solution of caustic soda the hemp and flax filaments will disappear. The cotton must be ultimately separated by weak chlorhydric acid that does not act on the wool, but "curds" the cotton. The latter separates by rinsings. This is of mixed stuffs whose wool is thus made

to do duty a second time. The first point to ascertain in wool is the thickness, or diameter, of the fils- rotation with clover can endure the heavy ment. In the finest wool the diameter varies from the one-fiftieth to the onesixtieth of a millimetre. The number of purls, serrations, or undulations, in Saxon Merino wool fibre is 2,720 per inch. For common, wools these characteristics are about one-half less. They are those cork-screw, tiny crisps, which impart the be pressed or forced, without loss of national agriculture, I would make the

value of the stakes was \$3,750. Blue Wing's size. Leicester and Southdown wools, possess one-fourth less of these scaly, lapping-over serrations, and hence, are less in repute with cloth manufacturers. The form of the fibre has much to do

with the quality of the wool, and so has its length. The latter is apparent and real; real when its cork-screw shape is stretched. In practice the apparent or natural length is only considered. Hence the division, short and long wools, or wools of one or two years' growth, etc.

Other fact: the form of the filament depends on the pore of the skin; conse quently, food and climate influence the quality of the staple. When the sheep are neither too fat nor too lean; the skir moist and the grease abundant, the wool is supple, lustrous, glossy and silky. When the sheep has a thick layer of fat or is badly fed or sickly, the wool is stiff and rigid. The more the skin is thick the more the bulbs are voluminous, and the fibres coarse. In a word, the fineness of the staple is in inverse ratio to the thickness of the skin. The distinguishing feature of French wool is, not its elastic softness, but its resistance against breaking. Curled and zizzag are more elastic than straight wools.

White and its shades are the most appreciated colors for wool, and the latter fluctuates with race as well as with food, soil, and climate. Weckerlin has shown how important are the variations in the staple on the different parts of the animal's body. The wool from sick sheep does not dve well, so much so, that in the Gobelius factories, the guarrantee is exacted from the dealers that the wool is neither mixed, nor from diseased nor dead animals.

De-horning Cattle.

The prosecution of an Illinois farmer named Haaff, by the Chicago Humane Society, for de horning cattle, has attracted considerable attention to the subject. Mr. Haaff's process is to saw off the horns, close to the head, with a sharp saw, and he claims several advantages from the practice. The New England Farmer says:

"We once tried to cut out the incipient horns on the head of a calf, but, had not the heart to do the work thoroughly, so made a failure of the experiment. We do believe, however, that the removal of the horns from young calves should be a common practice, and that any one with a little experience and courage can take them out effectually, and with very little pain or inconvenience to the animal. And we are glad to learn that so prominent a breeder of fine cattle as Mr. John Brooks, of Princeton, has decided to give the dehorning method a thorough trial upon his calves the coming season. "The horn of a cow is an appendage

not of the skull but of the skin. In the calf the horn is loose on the head, and may be removed with a section of the skin. The horn is fed by the skin, as is also the hair, and as the removal of the skin on any portion of the body leaves a scar which will not hair over, so the removal of the skin with the rudimentary horn leaves a scar that cannot produce a new horn. It is claimed that there is no better time to perform the operation than when the calf is two weeks old. The horn at this age is merely a section of soft, hairless thin called a matrix, or mother of the future horn. In removing it is only necessary to make clean work of it, taking a rim of the skin an eighth of an inch wide surrounding the matrix. It can be done with one firm sweep of the knife, the calf being laid upon its side and the head held firmly to the ground as in fleece, is the one thing needful with under the knee of the operator. No one the wool-stapler; he desires the fibres to who has observed the feeling of security and the good temper mani of polled cattle confined in a shed or small yard, could ever wish to see the horns restored upon such a herd. Many valuable lives are yearly sacrificed through the goring of horns upon vicious or playful animals. Our present civilization has no call for such weapons."

Plant Food in a Acre of Clover.

Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, says that an acre of good clover will make 5,000 lbs. of hay, containing 2821 lbs. of mineral matter or ash. In this ash will be 974 lbs. of potash, 96 lbs. of lime, 841 lbs. of magnesis, and 28 lbs. of phosphoric acid. The hay will also contain 108 lbs. of combined nitrogen. These are the stores of available material which an acre of red clover can offer to any succeeding crop, when it is plowed under the soil, and is also available material which an acre of clover sod is capable of furnishing to a succeeding crop when a clover sod is plowed up, for it is found that the scythe leaves to the field as much material, both organic and inorganic, as it removes in

the hav it cuts. Let us suppose, says Prof. Kedzie, that for every bushel of wheat we raise we have 100 lbs. of straw, and on this basis, form the average composition of wheat and its straw, let us estimate how large a crop of wheat and straw we may have furnished in each of the leading manurial elements contained in an acre of clover hay or clover sod:-In two and a half tons

of clover hay or in an acre of clover sod of corresponding quality there will be, both for grain and straw enough phosphoric acid for a crop of 34 bushels, of combined nitrogen for 71 bushels, of po!ash for 102 bushels, of magnesia for 120 bushels, and of lime for 270 bushels. In other words, the clover, hay, or sod contains enough phosphoric acid for more than double an average crop, enough nitrogen for more than four average crops, and potash for more than six average the way "shoddy" is obtained from rags | crops of wheat! With such figures before you, do you wonder that farmers are sur prised at the large crops they can raise on a clover sod? You see also why lands in tax of two crops of wheat in succession, without complete exhaustion. But when a body of clover is plowed in with the sod, we reach results that round out that figure of oriental magnificence, "The strong chicks as eggs from hens where pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing." If I

Genii of the eastern fable, yet the genius of American agriculture. For the farmer it is the most effective trap for nitrogen, within his reach.

Agricultural Items.

T. B. TERRY says he can bear a partial failure of the wheat crop if the clover grows all right. He is very certain that many failures o catch are due to late seeding.

MR. W. I. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, has been elected to the Presidency of the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames. The appoint nent gives general satisfaction, as Mr. Champerlain's fitness for the position is universally conceded.

THE Kansas Farmer says the most valuable thing in the report of State Veterinarian Hol combe to the Sanitary Commission is the statement that a pig cured of hog cholera is not worth the medicine it took to effect the cure, and this is corroborated by the experience of many breeders.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Indiana Farmer strongly advises the growing of roots for the stock, simply for the profit to the farmer and the benefit to the animals, certainly two most excellent reasons. There is no work on the farm which will pay better than will the cultivation of a fourth or half an acre in roots.

PROF. E. W. STEWART, writing of the value of brewers' grains as stock food, bids buyers remember that active fermentation in the grains before feeding, yery soon destroys their principal value as food. It not only injures the quality of the milk, but affects unfavorably the health of the cows. Grains should never be fed without mixture with cut hay or other fibrous food, and the other ingredients of the ration, that the liquid may be absorbed and produce its proper effect upon the whole ra-

MONTDIDIER is just celebrating with great festivities the first centenary of the introduction of potatoes into France. It is precisely 100 years since Parmentier, ex-chemist to the Hanoverian Army, who was taken prisoner in the Seven Years' War, obtained from King Louis XVI. permission to cultivate in the plain of Sablous, near Paris, the then much-despised vegetable. Montdidier has invited M. M. Pasteur, Chevreul, de Lesseps, the delegates of the French Agricultural Society, and a host of other agricultural institutions

THE New England Homestead reports an experiment with the application of manure, which indicates the importance of the fine pulverization of barn manure by harrowing. strips of ground were prepared and manured in the same manner, but one was harrowed thoroughly with a fine tooth harrow, the next was worked with a cultivator, and the third plowed at various depths. The corn crop was best where the manure was broken and well mixed with the soil by harrowing; and was poorest where the manure was simply turned under at the greatest depth with the plow.

MR. RUSSELL, before the N. E. Farmers' Club, said corn was not the natural food of the horse. Corn is fattening. It produces what we don't want in a horse. Now a fat horse is an abomination to every horseman. You never want to see a colt growing fat. Fat in a man, as well as in a horse, is evidence of physical deterioration. Fat is laid on by the use of corn more than any other grain. The true feed of the horse is oats. At any rate it is what horses are best used to, and oats should be used wherever possible.

HALE'S HONEY is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c., \$1 GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies, 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions, 25c. HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE-Black & Brown, 50c PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 Minute, 25c. DEAN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are a sure cure, 50c

Che Poultry Pard.

Lime-Cure for Chicken Gapes. Gapes have interfered seriously with

the pleasure and profit of chicken breeding at Kirby Homestead for years. Twirling in the windpipe a feather dipped with kerosene has saved some, blowing lime into the windpipe has saved others, but each experiment made inroad on a busy man's time about equal to the value of the subject. And so between time spent and chickens lost there was a poor margin for any satisfaction. This year an attempt was made to outflank the gapeworms by putting the chickens on new ground upon the supposition that the things did not grow spontaneous, and fresh ground would be free. No use; when the time came the chicks began gaping and at length reached a period when they did not do much else. The whole broud, eight, were the same.

A new idea dawned-to kill or cure, and

the chicks, collected in a peck measure with a bag over it, were taken to the pighouse chamber, where was a barrel with a lot of dry air-slaked lime in it. The bar rel was turned down on the side and the lime stirred until the dust was as thick in the air as it could be, and then the meas ure with the chicks in it was put in and the bag was hung over the end of the barrel to keep the dust in. After two or three minutes the chicks were taken out and the experiment was repeated four times. There was a great deal of sneezing in the barrel, but it finished the gapes. The cure was perfect. I presume three trials would be enough. Although I was careful as I could be, enough of the dust got into my lungs to feel it for several hours. I am satisfied that this heroic way is the proper thing to do with this trouble .-F. D. Curtis, in N. Y. Tribune.

FANNY Field says, in the Prairie Farmer: "A despairing woman writes that she was short of sitting hens and tried to double up the broods when they came off. but every hen would fight all chickens except her own. That was discouraging, but probable you didn't mix the broods at the proper time. Before the hen has chance to count her brood is the time to introduce the changes into her family."

Eggs from hens that have been forced by high feeding through the whole winter will not hatch so well nor produce as n ture has been allowed to take its course

mile and three furlongs, was run for over the felting power to wool, by which it may were designing an emblematic seal of our Wyandottes make excellent broilers. The Wyandottes have more breast meat than Blue Wing was the winner; time, 2:2514. The softness or pliability into any shape or central figure the clover leaf-if not the the Rocks and a yellower skin.

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These celebrated Powders are made from a recipe of a noted Prussian Veterinary Surgeon, and have been thoroughly tested for the past four years in this country. They are composed of pure vegetable remedies, and are a safe as sure cure for HEAVES, and all aliments from which heaves arise, such as Coughs, Colds, Lung Fever, Loss of Appetite, Epizootic, Pink Eye, Distemper. As a Blood Purifier they have no equal. Ask your Druggist for Prussian Heave Powders. If he does not keep them, have him order some at once, or order yourself. Price, 60c per mackage, prepaid by mail. Address, mentioning this paper, Prussian Heave Powder Co., Baraboo, Wis. JAMES_E. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Agents for Detroit,

Wm. Fisher, Druggist, Norwalk, Wis.: They are good. Customers like them very much.

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In Limited Service. LOUIS NAPOLEON, 207 Sire of Jerome Eddy, 2:16½; Spinella, 2:22½; Myrtle, 2:22¼; Charley Hilton, 2:22½; Louis R. (trial 2:23½), 2:29½.

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Those engaged in the growing of fruits for commercial purposes, usually designate themselves as pomologists; and societies organized and conducted in the interests of such pursuits are called the word pomology, in its primary and fruits, it seems doubtful if there is enough their transactions, to warrant their appropriation of the term. We do not accord the appellation-botanist-to even a lover of plants and flowers, who flouts botanical names and distinctions; and who grows only those most profitable and easily managed; designating them by the most convenient common name that may be at hand, or by no name at all. Nor is he called a geologist or a mineralogist who merely gathers together speci mens, with no attempt at naming and classifying. So far as the advancement and ennobling of science are concerned. such men are rather emasculators than helpers. So in the science of pomology such persons stride ruthlessly over its richest accomplishments, whether in its originations or its practice; ignoring everything that does not respond to the touchstone of profit, and emasculating the farm and family orchard by placing all else under the ban of silence and forgetfulness. If such persons and societies would content themselves with the title of commercial fruit growers, and leave the remedy. A whole vine will be affected and on each side of it will be healthy and engaged in elevating and improving, instead of emasculating the science as well as the art of pomology, and in improving rather than degrading the farm and family orchards and fruit gardens of the country, they would seem to be more clearly in their appropriate position; ability to advance and build up the interest to which they are devoted.

The tendency of commercial pomology, as at present conducted, is clearly to encourage in its field, the systems of trickery, gambling and fraud so common in the case of agricultural products; limited only by the more perishable character of the products. Witness the use of deceptive packages, already spoken of; the use of tarletan covers and bright colored but worthless varieties to catch be more easily destroyed. The eggs are be called hardy. They are called hardy the eye, the facing of packages, and deposited in the latter part of summer grapes by many people, but they are planted nearly as easily as cabbage plants. various other deceitful appliances; to upon the terminal twigs of the lower simply half hardy. Once in two or three which we may add the "curb stone" re- branches, in clusters of two to three years it is necessary to lay them down packing in cities-covering a center of hundred, entirely surrounding the twig. trash with a tempting surface. To all The eggs, oblong in shape, are placed these we may add the numberless frauds | closely together on end, in uniform rows, charged upon commission or middlemen, and are covered over with a kind of of which doubtless some of them at least, varnish, which protects them from are more guilty than they should be.

appropriately belong.

dealer as well) color and texture, (ability of food. to bear rough handling) are everything; with the additional requirement by the dozen or more of these nest in each tree, grower of productiveness; while, (if we protecting caterpillars enough to entirely except productiveness) not one of these is denude them of their foliage and of in the family of any particular account; course destroying the crop of apples for quality, either for dessert or cooking, that year, and greatly weakening the leads all else; and just here is the point of vigor of the trees for future bearing. our complaint against the commercia | Nearly all the clusters of eggs may be pomologist. He has carefully studied this reached from the ground by a pair of subject from his own standpoint; and as pruning shears with a long pole for a a prominent and successful orchardist, as | handle, and it is but the work of a moment he is assumed to be, his lists of varieties to clip them off and collect for burning. are put before the public as tried and This work may be done at any time beapproved; while the chances may be that tween August and the following April. he has scarcely bethought himself of the A sharp, practiced eye, however, is needed home want, and has perhaps in his own to find the clusters, but after the insects case neglected all provision for it.

proposing to plant an orchard for home observer, especially in the morning or use only, appeals to him for advice in the late afternoon when the sun is low. At selection of varieties for his own pur- these times the little nests are quite conpose, which he very readily concedes; spicuous and the insects so minute that but alas; he has so long and so persistent. the whole two or three hundred can be ly studied the subject from his own stand- crushed by a single rolling between the point, that he is unable to see it from the thumb and finger or against the limb of reverse; and his trusting neighbor, in the tree. This is the best time for attackignorance of anything better, finds him- ing the tent caterpillar, but if neglected self, after a dozen years, the possessor of when first discernible they should be an orchard, whose fruits he can perchance safely knock from the trees with a long pole, and handle with a scoopshovel, but which neither he nor his family find fit for the dessert.

We cannot more forcibly illustrate the tendency of such a thought to become a during portions of the middle of the day. hobby, than by referring to the discussion at the last annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, last December, at Benton Harbor. The discussion being on peaches for the dessert, several prominent Lake Shore commercial peach growers were called out to express their opinions respecting particular varieties be brushed out, for it is quite likely that proposed for this purpose, when, decid- a very young caterpillar dropped in the edly to the amusement of the audience, grass at a distance from the tree would almost their first, if not their only response was, "they will not pay." Of to the trunk and crawl up in a short time. course their delicacy of texture was their most valuable characteristic for home use; while it at the same time unfits them for transportation to market: thus rendering them unprofitable. Thus the habitually dominant thought refused to stand grass, where they change to the pupa in abeyance, notwithstanding the change T. T. LYON. of circumstances.

At the New Orleans Exposition there were on exhibition 70 varieties of apples from Nevada, all fine and most of them superior in size and quality and all grown by irrigation, not a drop of rain having fallen on a single apple of the entire display during its growth. CHERRY LICE.

instance of some of those interested a request was sent to Prof. A. J. Cook, of the extinct. It is lucky for those of us who Agricultural College, to prescribe a would keep control over our insect pests remedy. Samples of the insects were of the orchard that the tent caterpillar, also forwarded to him. The Professors reply is as follows:

"These insects are the cherry lice, aphie May, and yet are so preyed upon as to nearly disappear by June. The best Farmer. pomological societies; but if we may use remedy that I know of is to use the kerosene and soap mixture, which is usually accepted sense, as the science of made thus: Heat one quart of soft soap with two gallons of water till it boils, then of such science in their practice, or in add, one pint of kerosene and stir thoroughly while yet hot. This syringed on to the trees will surely kill all the lice, while, if carefully used, it does no harm to the plants. I have used it repeatedly with no harm at all. It is possible that enough might be put on to injure trees. though I have dipped the leaves into the mixture with no ill results.

"As the lice push their beaks through the bark to sip the sap, of course Paris green or other kindred poisons would do no good, as they would not be eaten. The substance to be effective, must kill by contact, as does California pyrethrum, or buhach, or the kerosene mixture. To apply the kerosene mixture, use a good force pump. Whitman's fountain pump does well for a few trees."

The Orange Raspberry Rust.

MAPLE RAPIDS, Mich., June 1, 1886. Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich. Inclesed you will find some leaves from my raspberry vines, and I wish to know what is the matter with them, and the thrifty vines. Last season I noticed one or two vines similarly affected, but this spring several of them are thus diseased. I have cut out the diseased ones and will burn them. You can reply through the Michigan Farmer or to me personally, as you prefer.

JAY SESSIONS.

Answer.-These plants are attacked by berry rust. The best treatment is to dig up all diseased plants as soon as the colored leaves appear. A. J. COOK.

The Tent Caterpillar.

Among the insects which infest the apple orchard there are none which do more harm, when very numerous, than than common tent caterpillar, (Clissiomoisture and in a measure, doubtless, The commercial idea, and that of the from the depredations of predaceous birds amateur, are so radically distinct that to and insects. If these clusters had been harmonize them seems altogether im- examined early in the spring, when the once, try the flavor of the former; but he emerging from the eggs and making their while the former will be consigned to the colony protection from the weather and fine in quality. kitchen and the cuisine, where only they from its enemies, and is enlarged from day to day, or a new one is built lower To the commercial grower, (and to the down the tree, convenient to the supply

In neglected orchards we have seen a hatch and begin to weave their webs His neighbor, noticing his success, and they may be seen by the most careless hunted out and destroyed up to the time they get their growth and begin to leave

the nest. It is no use to destroy the nests, except when the family is at home, which will be very early in the morning and Many foolish methods are practiced for destroying the larger nests, as shooting them with guns, burning with torches tied to long poles and twisting off the nests with brushes. The latter method is allowable when the nests are so small that the whole thing, caterpillars and all, can perish, but older ones will find their way The best way at any time is to tear the nest from the tree by the hands and tread it under foot, being careful not to let any of the inhabitants escape. When they have finished eating they crawl to secluded places, under broad stones or in the

state. Of course they should be des'royed whenever found, but after they leave the nests one can make but little headway fighting them. The mature moth is quite Many are destroyed in the larva stage by paragitical insects, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers, but it is possible, after which you will get will be strong growers.

These pests are very prevalent in the all the apple leaves before arriving at vicinity of Detroit this season, and at the maturity, and thus the species, so far as that orchard is concerned, may become canker worm, codling moth and apple tree borer are none of them very migratory in their habits, but usually remain and where they have been reared.-N. E.

Solid Celery.

SAYS:

"The cause of disappointment so often complained of in celery becoming hollow, is through the seed of worthless kinds iety, which latter can always be had fair ly true, if the right sources are gone to; it is usually the low-priced article that turns particular sort of celery true, need have no ply of green corn was obtained from the difficulty in doing so when they have once field corn. Sweet corn has become so got the sort; if at planting-out time a open place at about a foot apart, taking no further notice of them after they have once begun to grow, except just seeing that they do not get smothered with weeds, they will give as much seed in the autumn but one following as will suffice for a good-sized garden for three or four years, in about which time another supply should be provided."

Improvement of the Grape. Cant. Moore, in his address on grane culture, before the N. E. Farmers' Club. reported in the Massachusetts Ploughman, said, on this topic:

"Improvement in grapes has been made through this cross-breeding almost entirely, crossing foreign varieties on the done, and almost all the foreign varieties are from ten days to a fortnight earlier than the native grapes on the trees. It the pollen and keep it in a box until the be fertilized by that pollen. Now, the result of that crossing has been to improve the quality of native grapes in almost

every instance. "But you have carried into the native the faults running through the foreign varieties and their want of hardicampa Americanum,) nor any that may ness, so that I think no hybrid to day can and cover the vines in winter, or you will lose all the crop. You are much more likely to lose them because they are subject to the mildew and the weakness of say that it is the methods of hybridization that have been adopted to improve these native varieties that are the cause of this trouble. I venture to say, without fear possible. Place a Pennock or a Ben buds upon the trees were beginning to of contradiction, that there is not one Davis apple upon the dessert table; and unfold, the tiny caterpillars might have hybrid to-day in New England that is as perchance the uneducated tyro may, for been seen on some warm sunny morning perfect a success as is recessary for the cultivation of the vine. None of them is will not make this mistake the second way to the nearest bud for their break. a perfect success. You will get a good time. Send the child with his sensitive | fast of tender leaves. A few days later a | crop from the Massasoit or the Lindley but untrained taste into the orchard, and | line of web might have been traced from | or the Wilder, but you will not be suche may use the first club to bring down a the cluster of eggs, now merely empty cessful with them in the sense that you Red Astrachan, an Oldenburg, or a shells, along the top of the twig towards can use them as a field crop for the pur-Maiden's Blush, but the clubs will be the body of the tree. At the first crotch pose of supplying the market. They can found in large majority in the tops of or intersection with another twig a little be petted, and some of them are worthy the Mexico, the Summer Rose, the house or tent is made of silk, spun from of being petted, perhaps, because you American Summer or the Early Joe; the body of the insect. This gives the like a select variety. The Lindley is very

'Now, as I have said before, the experimenters have directed their thoughts and energies to improving the vines by this cross-breeding. They have raised a good many varieties of good grapes, but to these weaknesses of mildew and want of | tion of phospnoric acid, are best. power to resist our low temperature in winters, and their general disposition not to stand trouble. A vine that can be adapted to our climate and can be grown on walls and on hedges and banks of rivers. as we find the native vines doing, and in the forests on trees, must be very hardy.

"Now, instead of crossing the foreign vines upon the natives, it seems to me that the true way is to improve these native varieties. You understand that there has been no attempt to improve our native grapes till within the last fifty years. The native grape was wild, as wild, perhaps, as the European varieties fifteen hundred or two thousand years improvement with success. With only fifty years, you must remember, in which the improvement has been made, you have got up to the Concord, and many other seedlings are now following, which are as good, or better, in quality, than the foreign grapes. Now, it seems to me that the true way to improve these varieties is by crossing the best seedling from our native stock. You can cross the best varprocess. Its mother was a rather ordinary variety. One good variety sporting in a year to any extent does not give assurance that it will continue to sport, but you will find a great many improvements in the course of time, and, perhaps, one in a thousand will be a success. But in the course of time our native stock can, without deteriorating in its quality, withstand our temperature, and be brought up to a

still retain its hardiness. " Now, to do that, you must select the best berries, those which are well ripened. The berries which are used must be kept from drying in the winter, because they will vegetate better. It is the best way to take out the seeds and put them in a box of dry sand, or it would be better still if they should be put out doors where they will freeze, because freezing adapts them better to the out-door life, and in course of time, from that process, you will get more or less improvement. But many of the grapes will not be good. You will find, as I have found, that many inconspicuous and flies only by night. which you will get will be strong growers

years of neglect, that they may become som and will not bear any fruit. I have so numerous in an orchard as to consume | had thrifty vines with abundance of blossoms, and imagined I was going to get such grapes as we read about in the Scripture, where it took two men to carry a bunch between them on a pole. But in a few days I found that the blossoms were aborted. I had not looked to see if the blossom was perfect or not. The next year I found that these blossoms had no female organ and could not bear any cerosi. They are often very common in propagate their species near the locality fruit. I wondered afterward whether such varieties as that in a vineyard, growing only the pollen, would not be desirable to start the fruit of varieties that are deficient in pollen. But I had become A correspondent of the London Garden disgusted and destroyed the vines and could not experiment with them."

Sweet Corn.

This has become one of the necessities being sold under the name of a good var- of the kitchen garden. A few years ago it was only in very rare instances that sweet corn was grown in the farmer's garden: but now it is rare indeed that a Some others sold fine Bartletts for \$3 a barrel. out disappointing. Anyone who is anxious to make sure of always having some its complement of it. Formerly the supgarden can be found that does not have A part of them went to Nashville, others to common that it is a very uncommon thing dozen plants are put in anywhere in an to use field corn while it is green for cooking. There has been a very great improvement in the varieties of sweet corn as well as in tomatoes and other vegetables. By judicious selection and crosses we have very early, medium and ones have small ears, while those of late varieties are very large. It is not an uncommon thing to have a supply of sweet corn from the garden fit for table use from the latter part of July until after frost in autumn. I have found the Cory and the Marblehead Early to be the earliest varieties. The Cory is undoubtedly only a continued selection of the whitest ears of the Marblehead Early. I consider the Black Mexican to be the sweetest and best for family use. The ears are of good size and well filled out with large, plump natives, and to-day it is very extensively kernels. It is somewhat objectionable on account of its purple color when it becomes a little old. While the ears are varieties out-doors are in proper shape to ities are taken into consideration. It is fit for use about two weeks after the Cory. Stowell's Evergreen and the Egyptian are excellent late varieties. By planting early, medium and late varieties at the same time, a succession may be had throughout grapes by this means the weaknesses and the season. Several days' time can be gained with early sweet corn by planting n a hot-bed or greenhouse about two weeks before the soil is suitable for planting in the field. The plants can be trans -Husbandman.

Bean Culture. The Rural World says, in regard to this legume, which is being raised quite exthe foreign plants very much. Now, I tensively in our State, that it is a crop that need not depend on the general market for sale and profit, for it is one that can be disposed of readily and profitably on the farm. No class of animals on the farm, from the farmer himself and his family, down to the poultry but will be benefited by a diet of beans. Having, as they do, a large proportion of albuminoids or muscle making elements in their composition, they form an excellent substitute for meat. Pursuing the subject, the Rural World says:

"But few farms are without some land that is well adapted to this crop. The soil best suited to it is a light, sandy, well only poor land should be used; but for paying crops they demand fertile land. though the fertility must be adapted to their needs. Manures containing a large they are only half hardy, and are subject per cent. of nitrogen and a good propor-

"One of the first requirements in successful bean culture is to have the land strong colony properly handled will proas free as possible of weeds. Foul land is the cause of more failures in raising this than three or four weak ones. In fact crop, than any fault of the soil or climate. and thorough ways of farming, and fewer weeds are grown, these special crops will With old-fashioned box hives it is very

be more successful. "The planting of beans should be deferred until all danger of frost is past and is a very easy matter. Our advice to all the ground is well warmed. A thorough beginners is to start with only one or two preparation of the seed bed is required, though not necessarily to a great depth. Plant in rows two or three feet apart, and in hills, five or eight beans to the hill, 12 day to day learn the habits of the bees ago. It has been subjected to a course of to 15 inches apart, or in drills. Do not practically as well as theoretically. Keep cover deeply; one to two inches, if the them good and strong all the time; do not ground is moist, is deep enough. If the ground is well prepared and a rain comes not allow the false idea to get into your before the beans are up, causing the weeds | head that the more colonies you have the to start, a smoothing harrow can be run | better you are off, but remember that it is to break through. The use of the harrow can be continued for some time with good | with, to tear apart, to divide, etc., set one results, and if used often, and at the right apart for that express purpose, but keep iety on the native, if you choose, and it is time, will keep the weeds well in check. the balance at work all the time, and so possible for you to get as good a grape as | Care must be taken not to work the beans | long as they are doing well be satisfied to the Concord, which was the result of this when wet as the dirt on the wet leaves let well enough alone. Start with two causes rust.

"After the beans are beyond the use of the harrow, a shallow running cultivator capable of taking care of them.-Indiana or horse hoe can be used, and one or two hand hooings be given. If the horse tools have been run as they should be, the hand work will be easily done. In a short time the beans will so shade the ground that but few weeds will make their appearance."

Celery Rust.

point as good as the foreign varieties and The celery "rust" is occasioned by kills the working roots, and the yellowing up or "rusting" of the leaves soon follows. In the open field this is beyond valuable in operations under glass, where of the plants being destroyed by being portance. kept too wet or too dry.—Gardeners'

Monthly.

The new agricul

Horticultural Notes.

THE cabbage thrives best under abundant cultivation. If the soil seems to bake, or the plants show signs of disease, the cultivation should be more frequent.

THE striped squash bug which has been so abundant for the past two seasons, is best kept in check by the use of plaster and Paris green. For the family garden the safest and most satisfactory way to overcome them is to make a bottomless box twelve inches square and six or eight inches deep, and cover it with mosquito netting. One of these boxes placed over each hill until the plants have become tough and hard, is a sure protection.

THE statement was made before the Kentucky Horticultural Society that a Maury County pear grower made more money out of his pear orchard than had ever been made by any cultivation of the soil. He has 15 acres of pears, nearly all Bartletts, and a few years ago he sold the crop on the trees for \$2,800 in cash, and last year the same trees gave him \$3,000.

JUDGE MILLER says, in the Rural World: "I find that the strawberry plants that were taken up in the fall, carefully heeled-in, and properly protected during winter; planted out this spring, are further advanced and set more fruit than those taken up out of the matted bed this spring. The heeled-in plants had all a nice set of new roots started which go right ahead while those taken out of the fresh bed very late varieties. All of the very early will necessarily be more or less torn and cut

IT was Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, we believe, who offered an apple boy on the cars \$50 if he would bring him just one such apple as he used to get when a boy spreading swarths in the meadow with the bobolink singing in the trees overhead and the bumble bees humming among the flowers beneath his feet. Ah! Those boyhood apples, like a thousand other boyhood fancies, dreams and hopes, can't be purchased for money. They come cheap in their season, but their season once past, never returns .- N. E. Farmer.

JUDGE MILLER, in the Rural World, tells how the "big strawberries" are grown. He says: "Nearly every one who grows this than the native grapes on the trees. It has been found necessary to scrape off other corn. The color can readily be can be grown. To do this it is necessary to overlooked when the other excellent qual- select some of the strongest plants, well set with berries, then pinch off all but two cr three on a truss. These plants should be kept well watered, with water containing say a spoonful of liquid ammonia, and an ounce of saltpetre dissolved in a gallon of water applied every two days when no rain occurs." Judge Miller thinks Crawford's No 6 is the variety which will break the record.

> THREE EFFECTS.—The thousands of remark. able cures which have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla are due simply to three effects which this great medicine has upon those who take it:

First-It purifies the blood. Second-It strengthens the system.

Third-It gives healthy action to the diges-

With these three effects no disease can long retain its hold. It is forced to leave the system, giving place to health and strength, through the potent influence of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. Try it.

Apiarian.

To Bee-Keepers.

Cook's Manual of the Apiary is a necessity to every one interested in bee-keeping. To the beginner it is invaluable, and should be frequently consulted. We have drained soil, not over rich, at least in arranged to send this book and the FARMwell on land too poor for many crops, and well on land too poor for many crops, and number of the young bee-keepers of the for this reason many have thought that State who have not got the book will secure it at the reduced price in this way.

Strong Colonies.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated by modern bee-keepers, that the secret of success is to keep all colonies strong. One duce more surplus honey in one season weak colonies will usually produce no When our farmers get into more careful surplus, while from 50 to 100 pounds from a strong colony is nothing uncommon. difficult to regulate the strength of colonies, while with the movable frame hives it good strong colonies in movable frame hives. Buy a good book on bee culture and then with careful observation from allow them to swarm more than once. Do over the ground. This will break the a business like everything else, and must crust and allow the beans the more easily be learned before it will be successful. If you must have a colony to experiment colonies, and if no serious mishap befalls them they will increase as fast as you are Farmer.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gen tleman has compiled a table from reports of the hop market, covering a period of fifteen years, which proves that for that time at least, the average price of hops is highest immediately after picking and declines constantly until harvesting the next year. The writer concludes a man's anything that injures the roots, either an chances of disposing of his crop grow excess of rain or a drouth-either cause less every month he holds them after picking.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Ohio Poultry our control, but the hint given is in- Journal claims the Italian bees gather honey from the blooms of the red clover, watering is under our command. There and they work on many other flowers that is but little doubt that nine-tenths of the the native bees do not, and also on all that failures in rose growing for flowers in the common bees work. This to the winter is traceable to the working roots honey producer is an item of no mean im-

> THE new agricultural society in Massachusetts has adopted a scale of premiums

NEW ADVERTINEMENTS

NEW ADVERTMENTS.



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WHEN WRITING ALWAYS SMITH, POWELL & LAMB, SY/AGUSE, NEW YORK.

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL A ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a license granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court for the County of Wayne in the matter of the estate of Jeremish O'Connor, deceased, I shall on the 14th day of May, 1886, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, on the highway in front of the respective premises, sell at public auction to the highest bidder all the interest of said deceased in the following described real estate, to wit: Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 26 and 27 in block two; lots 10, 15, 20, 21 and 22 in block three; lot 16 in block five; lots 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 58, 59, 60, 62 and 63 in block six; lots 40, 41, 42, 43, 64, 63, 66 and 67 in block seven; lots 33, 36, 37, 39, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 72 in block eight. All in O'Connor's addition to the Village of Wayne, County of Wayne, and State of Michigan. Also a triangular plece bounded north by Simms Avenne, south by Chicago Road and west by the east line of a one acre lot sold to Teitze-l, on the southeast corner of Fifth Street and Simms Avenne in said Village of Wayne. Also lot commencing at the center of the Chicago Road in O'Connor's Addition aforesaid, thence north along the center of said Simms avenue, thence east on a line parallel with the center of said Simms avenue far enough to take in an acre, thence south to the said Chicago Road or Michigan Avenne on a line parallel with State of the Said Street, thence west along the center of the Said Fifth street, thence west along the center of the Said in an acre, thence south to the said Chicago Road or Michigan Avenue on a line parallel with said Fifth street, thence west along the center of the said Michigan avenue to the place of begunning. This is the Teitzel lot: Also all the east half of the southeast quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 28, town two, south of range nine, east, except those parts lying south of the Chicago Road, and except also O'Connor's addition to the Village of Wayne, and except also the following described piece, viz: Beginning in the center of highway on the northwest corner of the east half of the southwest quarter or section 28 aforesaid, running east four rods, thence south parallel with west line of said east half of southwest quarter 20 rods, thence west four rods. of highway on the northwest corner of the east half of the southwest quarter or section 28 aforesaid, running east four rods, thence south parallel with west line of said east half of southwest quarter 20 rods, thence west four rods, thence north 20 rods, thence west four rods, thence north 20 rods to the place of beginning. Also lot 164 and east part of lot 163 in the village of Wayne, according to the plat of said Village, recorded in Wayne County Register's office in liber 14, page 585, subject to a life interest as dower heretofore set apart to the widow of said Jeremiah O'Connor in the following described portion of said lots 163 and 164, viz. Bounded on the north by the Chicago road or Michigan Avenue, on the east by Hastings street, on the west by the Monroe road or street and on the south by a line commencing at a point on the east side of said Monroe street, eaid point being the center line of a brick wall 4 382-100 feet from the north line of Jones street, on a course north 21 degrees 16 minutes east, thirty-seven 40-100 feet; thence south 73 degrees 46 minutes east, nineteen 85-100 feet to the east face of a brick wall, shence south 10 degrees 40 minutes west along the face of said wall thirty-four 50-100 feet to the north line of said Jones street, saving and reserving to the owners or occupants of the buildings now erected and being on said lots 168 and 164, to whom the use of the stairs or stairway as now constructed, the same to be maintained and repaired at the joint expense of such such said premises leading from said Monroe street or road to the upper floors or stories of said wall thirty-four 50-100 feet to the north line of said your erected and being on said lots that or stairway as now constructed, the same to be maintained and repaired at the joint expense of such owners or occupants and to be maintained and continued for their joint and several use and herefit. Said dower interest set off and described above is subject to the homestead right of said Catherine O'Connor, widow of said dece

Above sale is adjourned to June 25, 1886, commencing at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

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Administrator

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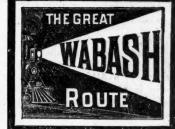
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7 00 1 40 A. Marquette. D 2 05

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9 05 2 50 ... Au Train. 12 45

10 00 3 25 ... Munising. 12 05

P. M. F. M.

12 20 4 50 ... Seney. 12 40

1 45 5 50 ... Dollarville. 9 56

2 05 5 57 ... Newberry. 9 50

4 15 7 25 ... Palms. 8 31

5 55 8 15 D. St Ignace. A 7 09

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6 15 a m A. Mackinaw City... D 9 3

Via M. U. of G. M. at. Robats and Col
6 15 a m A. Mackinaw City. D
10 25 p m Bay City.
8 85 "Baginaw.
5 506 "Grand Rapids.
2 15 "Kalamazoo.
4 10 "Port Huron.
6 05 "Detroit.

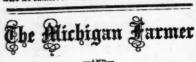
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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1886.

This Paper is entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 39,070 bu., against 37,942 bu., the previous week and 85,534 bu. for corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 112,200 bu. against 92,702 the previous week, and 183,319 bu. the corresponding week in 1885. The stocks of wheat held in this city amount to 1,054,207 bu., against 1,174,634 last week and 627,129 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The visible supply of this grain on May 29 was 34,888,596 bu. against 37.813,771 the previous week, and 36.733.759 bu, at corresponding date in 1885. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 2.925.175 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending May 25 were 2.159.007 bu., against 1.578.163 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 9.138.134 bu. against 4. 930,743 for the corresponding eight weeks

The past week was rather an exciting one in the wheat market. Opening on Tuesday last with No. 1 white at 78%c and No. 2 red at 782c, values steadily advanced until Friday, when No. 1 white closed at 83c and No. 2 red at 815c. On Saturday the market was less active, and values irregular, finally closing with No. 1 white a little lower, No. 2 red at 82c, with some sales in special location at 831 @84c; No. 3 red sold at 75c. Values at the close were about 25c higher in Detroit than on the previous Saturday, 12c in New York, and 32c in Chicago. Yesterday this market was steady, with spot and near-by futures firm and slightly higher, and late futures lower than on Saturday. Chicago declined in the morning, but before closing the loss was more than regained with market firm. Trading was active. Toledo was dull and lower. New York was higher for winter wheat and lower for spring, with futures about steady. Liverpool was quoted quiet and steady, with demand improving. London was quoted 6d. per quarter higher. The visible supply shows a decrease of about 14 millions for the week ending Saturday. Crop reports are unfavorable from the spring wheat States.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat from May 10th to June 7th.

		No. 1	No. 2	No	No. 3
		white.	white.	red.	red.
May. 10		8316		8314	7916
" 11		82%		82%	
** 12		82	****		79
4 13		81			
* 14		8116	****	82	
** 15		81%	3	3234	
* 17	*****	8136		83%	
u 18				8114	
4. 19		8114	****		1940
10		0136	****	801	78
" 20		81%	****	0204	78
" 21		81%		82%	****
. 22		811/2		8134	
41 24		81		82	
ts 25		81		7934	
4 26		90兆		79%	
** 27		S1 1/4			7314
44 28		7914		7814	
44 29		7916		78	
** 31			****	****	
June 1		79		7934	71
41 2		80		81	78
*: \8		811%			
4 4		82			75
4. 5		8114	****	82	75
		821/4		8114	40
4 7		01678		0176	

ing figures on No. 1 futures each day of the past week for the various deals:

	June	July	Aug.	Sep
Tuesday	79	80		
Wednesday		****	****	
Thursday		****	****	
Friday		8214		
Saturday	****	****		
Monday	****	821/4	****	****

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

June July 78% 78% 81 82 81% 82% 82% 84 82% Tuesday Priday.....

The advance last week was not unexpected. In fact it is a wonder it held off so long when the rapid decrease in the visible supply, the poorer prospects of the growing crop, and the backward season in the United Kingdom and on the continent of Europe are considered. At present about 75 per cent of the wheat ar-

riving at British ports is from America. which shows that stocks must be light in Russis and other exporting countries. Reports of the growing crops are less highly colored, and the estimated averages, especially in the winter wheat States, are growing lighter as the season advances. Michigan is now put down as promising a yield of 85 per cent of a full average. A month ago it was 94. Our opinion is that 75 per cent of a full average is all the outlook favors. We think the final result in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio

crop will be very uneven in this State, and will vary greatly even in townships. The weather in Great Britain has been so unfavorable as to cut down the pros

and Missouri will also show a decided

shrinkage from present estimates. The

caused serious damage in some districts. Warmer weather is still wished for.

supply in the U.S. and Canads, and the amount on passage for the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe, on the date named, as compared with the same date last season: Visible supply in U. S. and Canada... On passage for United Kiugdom...... On passage for Continent of Europe... 4,016,000 Total bushels May 23 59,509,771
Total previous week 59,632,730
Total two weeks sg0 62 551,531
Total May 23, 1825 65,552,106

The receipts of home and foreign grown wheat in the United Kingdom for the week ending May 29 were about equal to the estimated consumption. For the eight weeks previous it was 662,171 quarters less than the estimated consumption.

Quotations at Liverpool yesterday for American wheat were as follows, per cental: Winter, 6s. 10d@7s. 1d.; spring 6s. 10d.@7s. 1d.; California, No. 1, 6s. 10d.@7s. 1d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 36,934 bu., against 19,245 bu. the previous week, and 31,214 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. Shipments were 17,122 bu., against 12,-985 bu, the previous week, and 19,230 bu. for the same week last year. The visible supply in the country on May 29 amounted to 7.914,851 bu. against 7,-814,500 bu. the previous week, and 5,533,-977 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 100,351 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 1,253,833 bu., against 555,407 bu, the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 11,046,855 bu.. against 9,535,166 bu. for the corresponding period in 1885. The stocks now held in this city amount to 34,745 bu., against 19,917 bu. last week and 35,064 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. Corn has been gradually declining all week under reports of large receipts, favorable crop prospects and a lighter foreign demand. The latter however, has strengthened within the past few days, and values advanced in both the London and Liverpool markets. In this market there is a fairly active demand at 35½c for No. 2, 27c for No. 4, and 351 for No. 2 yellow. The Chicago market closed fairly active and a shade higher on Saturday, with No. 2 spot quoted at 35c, July delivery at 36c, and August at 36%c. The exports for the week are large, and appear likely to continue so. The weak spot in the market is the favorable season for the crop, which promises to be a heavy one. The Liverpool market is quoted steady with fair dem and, and new mixed western at 4s. 5d. per cental for spot, 4s. 3d. for June delivery, and 4s. 21d. for July and August.

OATS.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 107,508 bu., against 93,160 bu. the previous week, and 36,939 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. Shipments were 81,565 bu. against 58,336 bu. the previous week, and 5,457 bu. for the same week last year. The visible supply of this grain on May 29 was 1,919,850 bu., against 1,523,960 bu. the previous week, and 2,565,590 bu. May 30, 1885. The exports for Europe the past week were 348,853 bu., and for the last eight weeks were 989.347 bu. against 729,353 bu, for the corresponding weeks in 1885. The visible supply shows an increase of 395,890 bu, during the week. Stocks held in store here amount to 31,401 bu., against 46.313 bu, the previous week. and 59,740 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. Since the recent decline oat have become steady, with a firm tone to the market and a shade higher prices Quotations here are 331c for No. 2 white 321c for light mixed, and 291c for No. 2 mixed. A year ago No. 2 oats were quoted at 39%c in this market. At Chicago oats are in good demand, firm and higher. No. 2 mixed are quoted there at 27c for spot, 26% for June delivery, 27% for July, and 25%c for August. The New York market is also lower, but with a better tone Prices are, however, lower than a week ago, and are quoted as follows: No. 2 mixed, 34c; No. 3 mixed, 331c; No. 2 white, 361@371c; No. 8 white, 351@352c; ungraded white, 38@44c. Oats are looking well on the ground, and the prospects are favorable for a good average yield. The export demand apears to be increasing.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The market for butter has been a dis couraging one for sellers. With continued large receipts, big stocks on hand and warm weather, there is nothing to sustain the market. Dealers are pushing stocks, as the outlets at present are not equal to the receipts. Prices have consequently declined, and cannot be quoted firm at the lower range. It takes a fine article of dairy to bring over 11c, and creamery is quoted at 12@14c, the latter figures only realized for choice. Low grades and common stock have no quotable value, dealers letting them go for what they can get. Grass butter receipts are large, and of course this weakens all held over stock. The Chicago market, after declining all week, finally rallied and regained a part of the loss. The market on Saturday was about to better, the finest grades of fullgrass creameries selling at 14@14tc per lb., with an occasional sale of extra fancy at 15c. The bulk of the receipts lack flavor, owing, to the warm weather. Choice to fine Iowas and similar makes 184@14c: fair to choice stock, 11@18c; choice to fine dairies, 11@12c; ordinary makes, 8@9c; common and packing stock, 5@6c. At New York choice creamery butter shows a slight gain, while the whole market has become

of the market: "There is evidence of a somewhat over so unfavorable as to cut down the pros-pective yield of wheat there very mater-ially, while the crop will be fully a month later than usual. Crop prospects in France continue favorable, although in the north-ern part frosts and insects combined have

steadier. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says

ate supply would satisfy nine-tenths of prices the Biston Commercial Bulle what is considered the best trade. In fact, there is plenty of really first-class butter offering at quite a margin under extreme quotations and not moving at all in proportion to the quantity, the general run of stock really having a dull market. Western goods suffer most at present, the creamery, outside of fancy and all other packing, only moving under constant pressure, and that of course prevents any real gain on price. Some exceptional lots may possibly exceed outside quotations, but they can hardly be counted within the line of stock making a recognized basis for valuation. The passage of the oleomargarine bill by the House of Representatives is accepted as a test for claiming a death blow to the sale of substitutes Quotations in that market yesterday

were as follows:		
EASTERN STOCK.		
Creamery, pails, fancy	16 15 14 18	@18 @1614 @1514 @1414 @1814
Creamery, ordinary	16	@18 @16% @15
State half-firkin tubs, ordinary State dairy, Welsh, prime State dairy, Welsh, fine State dairy, Welsh, ordinary	11	@12 @15 @14 @12
WESTERN STOCK.		
TW t t aboles	40	@401/

Western do, good to prime
Western do, good to prime
Western dairy, fine
Western dairy, good.
Western dairy, ordinary
Western factory, fancy fresh,
Western factory, choice
Western factory, fair to good.
Western factory, ordinary The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending May 29 were 260.732 lbs., against 142,170 lbs. the previous week, and 125,293 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1885 were 240,771 lbs.

The market is well supplied with new cheese and is steady at 10@101c per lb. for full cream State, 101@11c for New York, and 9@94c for Ohio. These prices are considerably above those ruling at New York or Chicago, and a decline would not be surprising. At Chicago choice full creams were in good request except for cheddars, which were weak at 8@81c; Young Americas steady at 81@9c, and flats 2 in a box, at 9c. Arrivals ample and stocks beginning to accumulate. Skims very dull at 1@4c, according to quality. There is scarcely any inquiry from exporters, and the general feeling is that values will rule lower. The New York market ruled weak until Friday when it became firmer on all choice stock, although values are unchanged. The Daily Bulletin, in its weekly review, says of the outlook:

"Cheese has secured a better market than indicated at the opening of the week and while no decided reaction on values as yet results as a check to the steadily declining tendency, some very good trad-ing and pretty close selling out of the supply has a beneficial influence by in-spiring a more hopeful feeling. Advices from abroad have not as a rule shown particularly encouraging features, but tenders sent out on the expectation of about 7c market have brought rejoiners upon of the fine goods in a comparatively prompt manner, and also had a favorable effect upon all useful cheese. Receivers seem to have met the situation in a fairly conservative manner, and the tendency was to accept all bids showing a reasonable margin over cost in the country, though there is some expression of hope that a turning point has been reached. Much, if not all, will depend upon the foreign market, and unless the orders continue to come out with some showing of freedom it is doubtful if the gain can

Quotations in that market vesterday

were as follows:	Colorday
State factory, choice, white State factory, choice Colored. State factory, prime. State factory, good State factory, medium. State factory, fair. State factory, ordinary. State factory, night skims. State factory, night skims, selections. State factory, night skims, selections. Pennsylvania skims.	0 7% 7% 0 7% 6% 0 6% 5% 0 6 5% 0 5% 4% 0 5% 4% 0 5% 4% 0 6 1% 6% 0 6 4% 0 6 6 5% 0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

The Montreal Gazette says of the market

the past week: "Cheese, thus far this week, has shown positive weakness, and the line of valuation has been materially reduced, with the tendency still downward. The con-ditions bearing on the market show no modification. Advices from other mar-kets continue weak, and hold out no hope of immediate improvement. For the finest goods offering 7c could not be exceeded to-day, and that figure must be considered as the top of the market—indeed, part of a well-known combination was let go yesterday for a shade less. Finest white, 7c; finest colored, 67,07c; fine, 61,062c; lower grades, 51,06c."

The official bulletin of the Ingersoll, Ont., Dairymen's Board of Trade, gives the following report of the market there

for the week ending June 1st: "Twenty-four factories offered 5,697 boxes, mostly last half May make. No sales reported. Factorymen holding for 7c. Owing to the decline in foreign markets, buyers are apparently without orders at over 64c. Twenty-nine factories repre-sented and 11 buyers present. Cable 5 r.

м., 42s. 6d. The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 44,896 boxes against 27,950 boxes the previous week and 49,620 boxes the corresponding week in 1885. The exports from all American ports for the week ending May 29 foot up 2,245,732 lbs., against 1,361,541 lbs. the previous week, and 389,526 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corres-

ponding week last year were 2,529,865 lbs The Liverpool market is quoted dull. Quotations on American cheese are 42s. per cwt., a decline of 2s. per cwt. from the prices quoted a week ago.

WOOL.

The eastern markets are quiet, steady and in some instances prices show a slight advance. The stocks of domestic wool at eastern points are very light and more or less picked over, hence buyers are inclined to await the arrival of the new clip be fore investing heavily. This fact should also be remembered in looking over quo-

tations from those markets at present. In the Boston market sales for the past week aggregated 1,466,500 lbs. of domestic and 1.020,000 lbs. of foreign, against 1.-334,250 lbs. of domestic and 395,000 lbs. of foreign the previous week, and 1,953,000 lbs. of domestic and 50,000 lbs. of foreign for the corresponding week last year. Prices have been advanced there on some grades of domestic fleece, notably Michigan X, which is quoted 1c higher than a week ago. Regarding prospects and

In tin of Saturday says:

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"Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece offers little of interest. There is little wool offering at of interest. There is little wool offering a changed. Until new wool arrives all quota-tions are nominal. Ohio X is practically out

tions are nominal. Ohio X is practically out of stock here.

"Michigan fleece shows a slight improvement this week. There have been sales of Michigan X at 23½c, and there is at least one dealer who is holding his stock of four hundred thousand pounds of Michigan wool out of the market. The local markets in Michigan are excited. There are a large number of buyers there and sales are quoted at 2½@35c and even at 23c in some rare instances. We advance quotations on Michigan X.

"Combing and delaine.—Delaine is still depressed owing to the plentful supply of foreign substitures, and we cannot quote above 32c for good Ohio. Quarter and turce-eighths blood Kentucky wool has sold recently at 25 and 26c, although recently seeking a purchaser at 23c and 24c. At the close, however, wools of this class ruled weaker owing to lack of demand.

"Unwashed wools.—Taxes week to recent

mand.

"Unwashed wools.—Texas wool is very quiet but steady. Fully three-fifths of the ctip has been marketed and another fortnight will see the close of the season in Texas. Sales in this market are on a basis of 54@56c for 8 months wool. There is but one lot of new 12 months wool here, held for consignor at 25c in the grease. Boston purchases of 12 months' wool in Texas on Thursday must be sold at 63c clean here in order to ensure a narrow margin. Buyers just returned report that consignments were easily obtainable at the opening but hard sily obtainable at the opening but hard to find at the close.

to find at the close.

"New Georgia wool is here in small quantities and offered at 24@25c." Foreign Wool.—The oversupply in America is further relieved by the shipment of 2,500 bales Montevideo wool from New York to Ant bales Montevideo wool from New York to Antwerp. The sale was effected by a leading Hartford house on account of German mills. The wool was bought in bond. The holder of a large line of choice Montevideo wool that cost 27½ laid down here has received this week an offer from abroad for the lot, the toreign broker guaranteeing that the Boston holder should not make a loss on the wool. The best offer hitherto made in this market for the wool was 24c. This offer from abroad was not accepted."

Outstations in that market Saturday

Quotations in that market Saturday

	were as follows:	
1	Ohio XX and above	@32
1	Ohio XX 30	@32
1	Ohio X 30	0
ı	Ohio No 1 34	@35
ı	Michigan X 29	0
ı	Michigan No. 1	@33
1	Fine O io delaine	@
1	Michigan delaine	@29
1	Unmerchantable Michigan	@23
1	Unmerchantable Ohio	@24
1	No. 1 combing washed	@36
1	Kentucky three-eighths blood combing. 25	@26
Į	Kentucky one-qua ter blood combing 24	@25
1	Texas fine, twelve months	@23
ı	Texas fine, six to eight montas 16	@20
1	Texas fall fine	@18
1	Texas fall medium	@50
١	Georgia unwas red	@
١	California northern spring free 22	@24
ı	do southern do do 16	@19
Į		@16
ı	Free fall	@21
1	Fall low	@15
1	Wyoming fine	@19 @22
ı		@23
1	Eastern Oregon	@19
ı	do medium	@21
1	do fair fine	@18
ı	do do medium	Ø50
ı	Montana choice fine	@22
I	do fine medium	@
ı	do off grades	@19
1	California pullea 82	@35
۱	Extra pulled	@29
1	Combing do medium	@35
ı	Montevideo 22	@2414
ı	Anstralian cross bred	@33
1	Australian combing	(0.39
1	Australian clothing	@32
ı	As to the New York market, the fe	-

As to the New York market, the feeling there is just as strong as in Boston, and many buyers are in market for small amounts to tide them over until the new clip begins to come forward. The U. S. Economist says of that market:

"For several weeks past we have been endeavoring to school the wool and woolen interests to a sense of the duty they were under, not only to their own best welfare, but to society at large. We told them plainly that money was abundant and a drug in Wall Street, if not throughout the country, and that the prices of all grades of wools were lower at home and abroad than in sixty-five years before. We also informed them that the clip of wool was short and that the mills were nearly all running on full time and consuming more all running on full time and consuming more wool and worsted than ever before, and that wood and worsted man ever belove, and that we needed 120,000,000 of pounds of foreign wool to supply our consumptive requirements. Nor have we failed to announce that the pro-ducts of the mills were well sold up to the ooms at profitable e th prices.

"All the stock of Montevideo here and at Boston has been bought up for export, if not re-exported by owners, and several hundred (800 at least) bales of Australian have also been exported, while the Canadians have taken all the 4 have those ould obtain in market. No been exported, while the Canadians have taken all the Cape they could obtain in market. No fine washed fleeces can be obtained in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia or any other State or Territory a mill below the current values of old wools. On the Atlantic border, allowances deducted, Michigan wools cannot be bought below 23@26c, and Ohio fleeces at 27@30c. Any prices below these are only for poor, heavy wools. If we were to place any reliance on the reports that come to us concerning the prices paid for blanket lots place any reliance on the reports that come to us concerning the prices paid for blanket lots of poor wools, we would not hesitate to tell the farmers to send all their sheep to the slaughter; but we shall be saved all this. Wool is on the rise now everywhere. To-day prices have gone up in Antwerp and in all the other European markets one cent a pound. The Montevideo that could have been bought here, the past month at ridiculously low rates has the past month at ridiculously low rates has all been cleaned out of market, and any Merio or Primera cannot now be had unless a

The wool dealers and woolen manufac turers are awaiting with much interest the result of the next London wool sales which open on the 16th inst. The amount of wool to be offered is said to be 336,170 bales, mostly of Australian and New Zea. land growth. About 5,000 bales have been sold in the London market at private sale at an advance of 1 to 1 penny on the closing rates of the March and April series A change in the fashions in France to goods that demand a soft, fine texture for which Merino wools are required brought about the movement, and it is expected that at the next sales there will be considerable competition. This latter point is a very important one for our Merino flockwners, and explains the sudden change in the demand for all grades of fine clothing wools.

That there are some who regard the present situation in wools as unwarranted, and likely to result in loss to purchasers, is quite certain. Read what the

Boston Journal says in its last issue: "With the large importations of foreign wool and yarns we have abundant supplies to meet all the wants of manufacturers for a long meet all the wants of manufacturers for a long meet all the wants of manufacturers for a long meet all the wants of manufacturers for a long meet all the wants of manufacturers for a long meet all the wants of manufacturers for a long meet all the wants of manufacturers for a long meet all the wants of manufacturers for a long meet all the wants of meeting meet meet all the wants of manufacturers for a long time to come, and if any improvement takes place such improvements is likely to be but temporary. The new clip always opens with more or less excitement; buyers who give way to this excitement are apt to regret it later in the season, especially when, as has been frequently the case for some years, the purchases cannot be placed at a profit. There is an abundance of wool in the country, and there is no necessity for an active competition for the new clip at extreme prices, but extreme prices are likely to prevail in interior markets when so many anxious buyers present themselves in are likely to prevail in interior markets when so many anxious buyers present themselves in wool-growing districts. Manufacturers, dealers and speculators are competing with each other, and it is not surprising that higher prices are paid in interior markets than recent and prospective current rates would warrant. If there was likely to be a scarcity of wool there would be some justification for this course, but with our large importations of foreign wool and varus and the domestic elip now coming forward from all points we are satisfied that manufacturers have all the 1sw material they can consume at comparatively low

And we find in the last circular of W. C. Houston & Co., of Philadelphia, a great deal of the same tone in regard to the future of the market. Wool-growers, howare written by men whose interest it is to get all the wool they can at the very lowest price. While dealers will naturally show great caution in making purchases we regard the situation as favoring better prices than now obtained, if nothing arises to complicate matters or depress the trade. We refer our readers to the summary of sales gathered from State exchanges and other sources, which will keep them posted on the business in this

ALIENS AND PUBLIC LANDS.

Last week the Senate unanimously passed a bill to prevent the acquisition of real property by aliens; also prohibiting corporations, except railroad, canal and turnpike companies, from owning more than 5,000 acres of land. The bill reads as follows: SEC. 1-That it shall be unlawful for

any person or persons not citizens of the United States, or who have not lawfully declared their intention to become such citizens, or for any corporation not creat ed by or under the laws of the United States or of some State or Territory of the United States to hereafter acquire, hold, or own real estate so hereafter acquired, or any interest therein, in any of the Territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia, except such as may be acquired by devise or inheritance or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts hereafter created; provided, that the prohibition of this section shall not apply in such cases as the right to hold lands in the United States is secured by existing treaties to the citizens or subjects of foreign countries, which rights shall continue to exist so long as such treaties are in force. SEC. 2. That no corporation or association, more than 20 per cent of the stock of

which is or may be owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, ociation or associations, not citizens of the United States, shall hereafter acquire or shall hold or own any real estate here-after acquired in any of the Territories of the United States of the District of Co-

SEC 3 That no corporation other than those organized for the construction or operation of railways, canals, or turn-pikes, shall acquire, hold, or own over 5,000 acres of land so hereafter acquired in any of the Territories of the United States: and no railroad, canal, or turnpike corporation shall hereafter acquire, or own lands so hereafter acquired in any Territory other than as may be necessary for the proper operation of its rail-road, canal, or turnpike, except such lands as may have been granted to it by act of Congress.
Sec. 4 declares forfeited all lands held in violation of this act.

This is a move in the right direction, and we hope to see the House concur in its provisions. A bill should also be introduced extending the time to ten years hereafter that an alien must live in the country before he can become a fully naturalized citizen. This would help check immigration, and do much to put a stop to labor agitation, strikes, and kindred troubles which have proved so damaging to the country the past few years.

WHEAT.

Its Present Condition and Price, and the Crop Correspondents.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.-You have taken an interest in the welfare of farmers in relation to the value of their products as well as in other matters. With the rest of us you have tried to entertain hopes of a future advancement in the price of wheat. But there are so many influences brought to bear upon the subject that it is slow about getting there. Undoubtedly there are two des to every question, but while our on ponents are writing up articles to suit their own interests, and using every means to advance their cause, there seems to be no one to push the other side until the wheat has all, or nearly all, left farmers' hands. One of the influences brought to bear upon the question is our crop reports. I do not wish to censure or criticise any one. The system is as good a one as can probably be devised, and reporters act upon their best judgment, but errors will creep in, and advantage will be taken of them by our opponents. When we publish to the world that it costs but fifty-nine cents to raise and market a bushel of wheat, the world is inclined to pay that price for it and no more. When we report the condition of the growing crop. May 1st, 1886, at 96 per cent for the State, and 110 per cent for Lenawee Co., (100 being the average for a full crop) it has its influence upon the price of old wheat.

July 1st, 1883, the condition of wheat, when compared with that of ordinary seasons, was estimated for the State to yield 14 94 bushels per acre, and for Lenawee Co . 19.72 bushels. May 1st, 1884, the condition for the State was reported to be 87 per cent, and for the county 80 per cent; the yield for the State, Oct. 1st, 1884, was 16.49 bu., and for the county, 16.62 bu. per acre. May 1st, 1885, the condition was reported to be for the State 104 per cent, and for the county per cent, and the yield for the State, Oct. 1st, 1885, was 30.59 bu. and for the county 19.80 bu. per acre. May 1st, 1886, the condition is reported to be 91 per cent, and for the county 110 per cent. Why this change? For the past three years, there have been no injurious causes at work against a full crop of wheat in this county, and by the foregoing you will see that the county has not averaged much above the State. But this season much was late sown, and suffered from an open winter and bare ground, while nearly all of the early seeded was destroyed by insects. Out of twelve fields of wheat in this neighborhood which I have in my mind eight will not more than pay the expense of harvesting. The query is, where do they get 110 per cent for this county, calling 100 a good ordinary crop?

In 1883, the estimated yield was about 234 millions of bushels. In 1884 it was 25 millions, in 1885 it was not far from 30 millions; with the above estimates as to condition, there should be a yield of about 26 millions this season, which, if I am any prophet, will fall short by about one

Emulation, perhaps, prompts some of Thomas Spicer, of Brookfield, Eaton Co.,

high. We are all pleased to see our own county or town reported as the banner town of the State, but they should use their own honest judgment and not be too ever, should remember that these circulars much governed by other reports, or place their own just a little above the rest. TECUMSEH.

About a Notary Public.

If a notary public appointed for one county changes his residence to an adjoining county, has he any right to make out papers, such as deeds and mortgages, in that county?

SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-No. A notary public forfeits his office by removal to another county.

The Visible Supply.

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday says that the number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada June 7, and the increase or decrease compared with the previous week, is as follows: Wheat, 33,465,946 bu.; decrease 1,422,650. Corn, 5,861,322; increase 946,471. Oats, 2,168,869; increase, 249,019. Rye, 282,600; increase, 8,525. Barley, 295, 492; decrease, 25,735.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says:

"The season latterly has decidedly favored spring-sown crops. The trade has favored buyers. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 49,763 qrs. at 32s 2ds. against 42 209 qrs. at 84s 6d during the corresponding week last year. Flour is 6d lower. Foreign wheats are further depressed. The reaction in America is regarded as solely due to gambling operations. American flour is fully 6d lower. There were three arrivals and four sales. Ten cargoes were withdrawn and three remain, two of which are Oregon. Trade forwards amounts virtually to nothing. Sellers are more disposed to meet buyers. At to-day's market wheats were 5d lower. Flour was very dull. Corn was steady. The price of mixed American were further against buyers. Oats were 6d lower. The re-turns issued by the Board of Trade shows that the imports for the month of May decreased, as compared with the corresponding month in 1885, £2.170,000, and that the exports decreased £840,000 as compared with those of May, 1885.

THE statement published in this morn ing's Detroit Tribune that the Michigan crop of wheat for this year will amount to only 45 or 50 per cent of last year's crop is laughed at by the members of the local board of trade. Well-informed members say that the crop will be fully 95 per cent of last year's yield—or, in other words, a good average crop. Last year's crop was phenomenally large, and this year's is probably above the average, too.—Detroit Evening Journal.

The Journal is just as far out of the way as the Tribune. Last year's wheat crop was, in round numbers, 301 millions of bushels. In 1879 Michigan's wheat crop was over 33 millions of bushels: in 1880 it was 31 millions; in 1882 it was over 314 millions. This year's crop will not be 95 per cent of last season's, when it was 304 millions. It will not be over 24 millions, and may not be more than 22 lions. Of course this is more than the 50 per cent reported by the Tribune; but it is not "95 per cent of a phenomenally large crop" spoken of by the Journal. Both papers had better wait for the next crop report before tackling possible averages of any crop.

THE Boston Commercial Bulletin ob serves, in an article on woolen goods: "The prospect, as far as foreign news is any indication, is that smooth finished (fine wool) dress goods are to rule in future, and that the rough finish (coarse and medium wool) is going by." Just so. By he time farmers get through killing of their flocks, Merino wool will be worth something. It is pleasant to know that most of the farmers in this State who had good flocks have held on to them.

MR. C. F. FARMER, of Ovid, Clinton County, a wool buyer, in a private note, says: "I have just purchased from J. M. Beardsley, of Bennington township, his clip of 152 fleeces of wool, weighing 2041 pounds, a little less than 131 pounds per head. I have handled wool for more than 20 years, and I think this one of the best staples I have seen, or ever bought."

HARRY PHILLIPS is buying the animals that are to be barbacued at the Semi-Centennial at Lansing next Saturday. He has secured two elegant yearling steers, six Southdown sheep and three hogs. If the cook understands his business there will be some choice eating in these ani-

THE bill to tax butter substitutes has passed the House of Representatives by a decisive vote, and came up for consideration yesterday in the Senate. It has been referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and indications are favorable for its passage by that body.

Sheep and Wool Notes.

An auction sale of 400,000 pounds of Indians rexas, Nebraska and Kansas wool was held at St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday last. There was large number of buyers in attendance, and bidding was brisk. The prices realized were in advance of those prevailing in eastern mar-

A LONDON, Eng., correspondent says that 10,000 pounds Australian and 11,000 large Plate sold in London and Antwerp between May 12 and 22, as well as 1,000 bales of imported Australian at Bradford, Eng-Several thousand packs of tops also went from Bradford to France during the week ending May 22, at prices showing an advance of 11/4c This advance is not equivalent, however, to that made on private sales of wool, which is me cases has been 21/d, or about 5c.

In referring to the flock of sheep owned by M. B. Armstrong, of North Farmin gton, last week, they were erroneously stated to be Oxford Downs; they are Hampshire Downs. Mr. Armstrong sends us the weight of some of his lambs. One ram lamb, dropped February 20, on June 5 weighed 83 pounds; a ewe lamb, dropped February 22, weighed 78 pounds; ram lamb, dropped March 2nd, also weighed 83 pounds, a remarkably good showing. These lambs are all from imported stock.

these reporters to estimate growing crops in the fall of '82 purchased some Cotswold

sheep, six ewes and one ram, on which he received at the county fair premiums to the amount of \$20. In the spring of '83 they produced 88 pounds of wool, eight lambs and \$39 in premiums; in '84, 174 pounds of wool, seven lambs and \$65 in premiums; sold one ram for \$25 and two ram lambs for \$12.50 each; In '85 14 produced 202 pounds of wool and \$52 in premiums, sold one ram for \$25 three fat sheep for \$24; in '86 14 produced 182 bounds of wool, the heaviest fleece being clipped from a three-year-old ewe, weighing 151/4 pounds, she having a lamb by her side, seven weeks old, weighing 55 pounds. Premiums received during the four years, \$176; amount for sheep sold, \$99. This is a proof that fine sheep pay .- Charlotte Republican .

Now it is so railroad in the tra e Michigan unk is to t South Ly

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Stock Notes.

MR. RICHARD WRIGGLESWORTH, of Cohectah, Livingston County, reports the following sales of Shorthorns from Maple Side herd of Short-

norns:

To John Gardner, Tyrone, bull Red Jacket, sired by Custer Lewis 62157, dam Western Girl (Vol. 13) ba Hotspur 4th 8354.

To R. R. Smith, Howell, the bull Bell's Duke, sired by Custer Lewis 62157, dam Deerfield Bell (Vol. 21), by Sam Tilden 36931.

To Hiram Merrell, Oceola, Jumbo, sired by Custer Lewis 62157, dam Mollie E. by Duke of Lucknow 38476.

To Warren Chase, Cohoctah, bull B'inks Custer, by Custer Lewis 62157, damp Bink Bony (Vol. 22), by Gloster 2d 23300.

MR. JOHN McKAY, of Romeo, Macomb Co., reports the following sales of stock from his herd of Shorthorns:

To J. Weed Thorrington, Romeo, cow Beauty 1st by Gloster of Ingham 17189, dam dam Betsy Blossom, by 13th Duke of Oxford 3831

dam Betsy Biossom, by 15th Duke of Oxford 3881. To Seth Frost, Marlette, bull 15th Wild Eyes of Armada, by 10th Wild Eyes of Armada 67984, dam Beauty 4th by Wild Eyes 25167 To E. Randall, Richmond, Macomb Co., bull 5th Wild Eyes of Macomb, by Wild Eyes 25167, dam Fiora 2d by Spiendor 11001.

Wool in the Interior.

Wool is worth 22 cents at Williamston. Twenty to 22 cents for washed wool at

Wool was quoted at 20@23 cents at Pontiac Wool is quoted at 20 to 23 cents for washed

at Adrian Bay City Tribune: Wool, fine and medium, 26 cents; coarse, 22 cents.

The Flint Globe quotes wool at 14 to 24 cents in its local market report.

Wool sold for 261, cents in Charlotte last week, according to the Republican. The Owosso Press quotes wool at 17 cents for unwashed, and 25 cents for washed.

Howell Republican: Wool has appeared only in small lots as yet; 23 and 24 cents offered. Brighton Citizen: The first wool of the season, a clip of 76 fleeces, brought 24 cents straight.

The Eaton Rapids Journal quotes wool at 20 to 24 cents for washed; 14 to 18 cents for inwashed. Wool is quoted by the Ionia Standard at 22

Tecumseh Herald: The wool market has opened here in good shape. Prices range from 20 to 25 cents.

The first clip of wool marketed at Plainwell came in last week and was bought for 22 cents. Rates range from 20 to 25 cents.

The Ovid Register says an unusually large amount of wool is being marketed there; and quotes rates at 17 to 26 cents.

Pontiac Gazette: Wm. Newton delivered to J. P. Foster the first clip of wool of the season. Most of it was Shropshire, unwashed, averaged eight pounds ten ounces to the fleece, and was sold for sixteen cents.

Lapeer Democrat: Wool is beginning to come in. E. C. Roberts has bought some 2,000 pounds, at from 22 to 23 cents for weeked and 14 to 15c for unwashed. Quotations for the 2nd are, washed per pound, 20 to unwashed, per pound, 11 to 16 cents. 20 to 23 cents.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan

Scarlet fever is very prevalent at Alamo. Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Cheyboygan.

H. M. Fuller is building a \$5.000 creamery B. F. Condict, a wealthy citizen of Adrian.

died last week, of a cancer which was located in his eye.

Gid. Brown, of Mason, who so brutally as-aulted his wife that she died, will now be tried for murder. The bromine works at Midland are making 125 pounds of bromine daily and about 100

harrels of fine salt. The present laws regulating the sale of liquor have closed up about 500 saloons in this State the current year.

Agents are in Monroe County selling beans after the fashion of the Bohemian oans seneme. contracting to purchase the entire crop. The boiler of the Kimbark factory at Quincy

exploded last week, injuring five men, two of whom, Joseph Benton and Wm. Cole, have The Holly creamery made 900 pounds of butter last week. Just that much heavy work lifted from the shoulders of the farmers' wives

in the vicinity. The Port Huron Times and Owos: Press note ripe strawberries last week from home gardens. Michigan strawberries June 1st are quite a novelty.

Ionia claims the front rank in the celery business. One of her celery growers com-menced marketing his crop last week, the first of the year's growth to find its way to market. Adrian Times: Recently a three year old child of Mr. Fletcher, living near Ogden, Lenawee County, obtained possession of a pill-box and ate so many pills that it died in a few bours.

The story of John Garwood, of Durand, who confessed nimself a murderer, turns out to be the invention of a lunatic or a crank, it has not yet been decided to which title he has the

The number of inmates at the State School at Coldwater was recently reduced to 165, the lowest number in over 11 years. The reduction is due to the activity of the agent in finding romes for the children.

Mr. Oliver Bleak, of Grand Rapids, was nearly killed by a horse last week. The ani-mal seized and shook him as a dog might annule a rat. Mr. B. will recover owing to aid that was timely but none too soon.

Ed. Flaherty, of Trenton, who shot Jud. Os-borne, saloon-keeper of that town, last fall, because of improper relations with his wife, was acquitted at his trial in this city last week. The jury found the killing justifiable.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg read a paper before the Sanitary Convention at Kalamazoo, in which he proved the churches, certain of the schools and the jall were deticent in arrangements for ventilation. The same might be said of the public buildings in most other cities of the country.

At Ecorse, Wayne County, last week, the general store of Joseph Salliote, and his residence, were blown to fragments by an explosion of gunpowder, and 18 persons decidedly discomitted. One person, Columbus Labadle, was badly hurt. It is not known how the explosion—which was of a 25 pound cask of powder—was caused.

Two burglaries in Romeo have so thoroughly alarmed the residents of that town that the Observer says if a mouse, in the innermost depths of any cellar in Romeo should at the dead hour of midnight brush a fly from his ear with the extremity of his tail, the act would be heard in every part of the building, and preparation made for instant and decisive action.

e knigh leveland in the e fire 1 da duri for 188 ur men , near l re. W ubtful. archand ling at a perso ted; lo

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e bill to d pass 77 to 1 h-blow velve ton, a s week b ers to g ve trace railro n a br the me die.

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e Don ve mil h will make arn the bardon he was the bi

e Dode industry in ordinary in ordinary in ordinary in ordinary in ordinary in ordinary in as industry in ordinary industry in ordinary industry industry

At Davidson's shipyard at Bay City is being all a vessel which will be the largest which use rebeen put affoat on the great inland as ever been put affoat on the great inland as on this continent. Her capacity is 3,500 as in all carry 700,000 feet of saw ords, and she will carry 700,000 feet of saw ords or a continent to ord of an ordinary tow of vessels. She will carry and an ordinary tow of vessels. She will carry small based \$55,000.

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and will cost \$55,000.

Now it is said that when the T., A. A. & N.

I railroad is finished from Hamburg to Leman, the transfer of all freight to and from
the Michigan Air Line division of the Grand
to Michigan
the Michigan
the moving of about 70 people from the
diage. South Lyon is not pleased with the
respect, but it will take Hamburg "out of
woods."

is there any limit to the foolhardiness of Is there any limit to the foolhardiness of Is there are resident of Ralsinville recently humality? A resident of Ralsinville recently humality? A resident of Ralsinville recently mostly the onsequences much less disastrous some might have been expected, inasmuch as the flames were smothered before the house the flames were smothered before the house who was seriously scorched. It took three coats of whitewash to make the it took three coats of whitewash to make the list of the recent more hair.

Jowell Republican: As might be expected Howell Republican: As might be expected, the South Lyon parties who invested heavily additional mining claims are in a fair way to additional mining claims are in a fair way to the free feet a dollar in return for their outlay. The Excelsion has it on good authority that the free feet of the f

dinhome Hudustres.
Globe: Judge Newton has on his nauton a 20 acre field which six years covered with water, willows and wild He had the willows cut off and the field thoroughly underdrained and to timothy grass. Last year he raised to the control of the contro dto timothy grass. Last year he raised as of hay from the 20 acres, the most of a was sold at \$8.50 per ton at the barn, or al of \$510 for one year's crop from 20 of land that was originally almost a p. That illustrates what underdrainage

ecent developments give reason to suspect Recent developments give the farm house is the fire which destroyed the farm house George Durkee, near Birmingham, was an cendary one, set to cover the larceny of rain valuables, including a gold watch and of which no trace can be found. gh the ashes contained remains of articles to have been in the same bureau. One now to have occurred the domestics confessed to having stolen a kethook containing \$3 from Mrs. Durkee's ess, and to having thrown it into the ruins

he Pontiac Bill Poster was in receipt of a he fontaic bill roster was in recept of a f-foot alligator recently, and the great blem in the editorial brain was "What are going to do about it!" The conundrum solved by offering the saurian as a prem to every subscriber to the paper, but the rhad such a startling effect in decreasing scriptions that the editor welcomed the emptions that the entire welcomed the life's death by homesickness as a special ensation of Providence in his favor. Dead stuffed, it wilk serve to catch dirt and al visitors in the voltorial sanctum.

8. Grant Post, of Bay City, sent a very entiful floral piece to be placed upon the pub of Gen. Grant on Memorial Day. It misisted of a mass of flowers on a wire amadation eight feet high and six feet wide. it was worked in immortelles, maiden hair ns. pampas plumes, calendulas and Marel Niel roses, the Michigan coat of arms, Mel roses, the Michigan Coat-of arms, nounted by a florai eagle. One each side e floral ladders, the rounds of which bear, ted in flowers, the words "Shiloh," "Vicks-," "Orchard Knob," "Lookout Moun-," and other scenes of Grant's victories. whole was surmounted by a floral arch of, under which was the word "Appomativable derueath was a white dove restupon the werd "Peace."

.G. Douglas, of this city, attempted to rid shouse of moths last week, and performed task in a very thorough but hardly satisfary manner. He bought five gallons of when, piled the farniture in the parlor, and mixied the gasoline on it from a watering a using the entire five gallons. The kitchen was full of live coals, and what might use been expected followed. The gasoline was exploded, pretty well wrecking the expart of the bouse, and fire followed so will that Mr. and Mrs. Doughas and their mestic had barely time to escape with their to both being scorched by the flames. Loss ill. The moths are very dead indeed.

E.Mr. Doughas died on Monday, of this prostration resulting from the acci-

the Canadian Pacific telegraph will soon be est week 94 more of the Chicago anarchists

by the grand jury. onfederate Memorial Day occurred June and was quite generally observed in the

lenry Havemeyer, the proprietor of the at sugar refinery at Brooklyn, L. I., died tweek. died last week. He had been in poor

hoppers have appeared in immense ies in Milan Co., Texas, creating a

camong farmers. Bell, of telephone fame, gained a victory er the National Improved company in a suit New Orleans last week.

early \$100,000 worth of presents had been to the White House by the evening of the after Cleveland's wedding.

the knights of labor concluded their session Cleveland last week. It is stated all dissen-us in the order were peacefully settled. he fire losses for the United States and

hada during May were \$7,000,000; and the lalfor 1886, so far, foots up \$44,700,000. our men were entombed at the Col. Selle near Leadville, Col. on the 3rd, by a fall e. Water rushed in and their recovery

Miling at Alliance, O., fell last week, a men persons in it at the time escaping unjued; loss \$40,000.

The bill to tax oleomargarine five cents per mad passed the House last week, by a vote 177 to 103. It is expected it will get a sub-blow in the Senate, however.

Twelve thousand boisery weavers in Ken Exton, a suburb of Philadelphia, quit work at week because of the refusal of the em-

to grant an increase of wages. the track repairers were crossing the Ohio railroad trestle at Wheeling, W. Va., a broken rail derailed the truck and them 35 feet below. All are dead or lie.

last week ithe House adopted resolutions ling upon Congress and the executive de-definent to protect the American fishing in-rests from unjust seizures by the Canadian

Dr. Clinton Davis, of Iowa, who with wife dismily was visiting his brother at Vales' note, near East Fort Lowell, Arizona, was likely Indians on the 3rd. He had gone at fore drine.

Chas. A. Buddenseck, found guilty of man-alghter in causing the death of one of his wimen by the careless construction of a mid-plastered tenement in New York, was

he Dominion government will provide exsive military defenses in British Columbia, ich will cost about \$100,000. The imperial ns, torpedoes, etc., which will cost about

t makes Ferd. Ward very gloomy and sad tam that a petition is being circulated for pardon of James D. Fish, on the ground the was Ward's victim and dupe. Ward says claimed that he was the dupe and the big result.

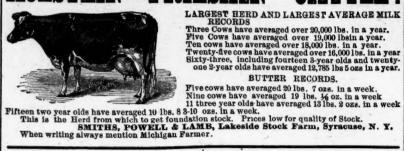
Dominion government encourages industries. It has just passed a resolutividing for a bounty of \$1.50 per ton iron manufactured in Canada from the catter till 1892.

aysterious abstraction of money from an press package in transit occurred at Van st, Oilo, last week. The package when la, io which it was addressed, it contained y a quantity

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN CATTLE!



NIAGARA

Buffalo, N.Y.

Pure-Bred Shorthorns, OF THE FOLLOWING

BATES FAMILIES

Duchesses, Barringtons Kirklevingtons, Cambridge Roses, Oxfords, Wild Eyes, Graggs, Etc. Etc.

BULLS IN SERVICE. The Imported Grand Duke Bull, Grand Duke of Connaught 56303; The Imported Oxford Bull, Knight of Oxford 2d (43440) 39549

The Duchess Bull, Duke of Niagara. The Niagara herd was established by animals selected in England and has been added to at different times since by other importations and now ranks as one of the finest in the country. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

WM. H. GIBSON, BRONSON C. RUMSEY Manager. Proprietor.

Cows, Heifers and Calves, for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Write for description, prices and records, stating what is wan.ed. A. L. FOR BES, jeb-tr Stockbridge, Mich.

Five Million Celery Plants FOR SALE.

Twenty-four varieties, including Henderson's self-blanching White Plume, Golden Heart, Boston Market, etc. Printed instructions (for growing) sent with each order. Price for 100, 30 cents; 200, 50 cents; 500, \$1;1.000, \$175. Address, H. L. STEWART, juc-8

Tecumseh, Mich.

FOR SALE.

A Holstein-Friesian bull, one year old, from good stock. Will be sold creap. Apply to C. M. DALLEY, Grand River Avenue Street Railway office, or on his farm in Greendeld.

Draggon mountain. They are between two bodies of soldiers and can neither go ahead nor retreat, and will probably be killed.

The Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Chicago raliroad is about to perform a brilliant feat of financiering. It proposes refunding its bonded debt of \$5,000,000, now bearing 6 per cent, and to issue an equal amount of bonds at 4 per cent. This will save about \$100,000 annually. On account of a strike of 18 finishers in a factory at New Britain, Conn., the works were closed indefinitely, throwing nearly 300 men out of work. The strikers had their pay raised in March, but objected to the employment of a certain man who was obnoxious to them.

A party of young ladies went to the top of the fire tower at Aspen, Col., last week. The sudden ringing of the fire bell startled Miss Eppa Stewart, who plunged to the payement sixty feet below, breaking both her legs, in-

For the third time, the British rifle associa-tion has declined the challenge of the Ameri-can association to shoot a military rifle match. The reason given is the hard times in England, and the fact that English politics is the absorbing theme, taking away all interest in any other matters.

Fred Nourse, treasurer of the Oregon Navigation company, who disappeared a lew months ago in such a manner as to make his friends believe he had been murdered, or in some way met his death, has been heard from in England. His accounts are straight, and his motive cannot be understood.

Last week Commissioner Sparks telegraphed the officers in the U. S. land office at Aberdeen, Dak, not to allow any further entry of pre-emptions under timber culture or desert lands or government land entry. This will prove another serious blow to settling Dakota, and especially the Missouri valley.

Bradstreet's estimates the losses of wages through strikes at 23 industrial centres since May 1st aggregates \$3,000,000; losses to employers by diminished receipts, \$2,500,000; losses by canceled contracts for the future, and to labor agitation, \$24,800,000; \$20,000,000 of the latter referring to canceled building contracts. contracts.

Everybody knows that President Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom were married at the White House on Wednesday evening last. The wedding was very quiet, only members of the families and the President's cabinet being invited. "All the world loves a lover," and so the President has more congratulatory telegrams than he knows what to do with.

The Third avenue, New York, street car drivers' strike is at an end. The strikers claim there is a discrepancy of \$30,000 between the amount contributed for the support of the strike and that paid to the strikers. The result of the strike leaves 1,200 men out of work. Nearly 30 men have indictments hanging over them, and 22 of them are now serving time for unlawful acts.

Anarchists held meetings in New York last week to denounce the punishment inflicted on Moest. They were willing to furnish talk in any quantity, but when the proposition was made that they should contribute to help pay Moest's fine they declined to give such a sustantial proof of their sympatny, and sneaked out of the meeting. One said Moest had made money enough by the sale of rifles to pay his own fine.

We henry Edwards, 30 years old, living at Wardsville, Ont., put a sheet around himself and went to the graveyard to scare Geo. Clyne, 18 years old, a farmer boy, who was going home. Clyne threw a club at Edwards and says he hit him. Edwards went home, drank a glass of cold water and soon became unconscious, and died next morning. The coroner says it was not Clyne's fault. It is not safe to play ghost unless one is ready to risk being made one.

Foreign.

The British fleet has been ordered out of Greek waters.

Foreign advices say the situation of the French Government is precarious. Pretenders to the French throne are making the trouble. It is rumored that several subaltern officials of South Germany have been arrested upon charges of high treason, and that one of them committed suicide in prison a few hours after his arrest.

ya quantity of excursion bills.

Chiled States troops have corralled 15 aches in a sort of natural fortification own as the "Cochise stronghold," in the

GRAND RAPIDS HERD

-or-



About 100 head of both sexes and all age everal head of bulls ready for service, as p to two ages. Choice cows and heifers bred up to two ages. Choice cows and heifers bred t my prize bulls **Prins Midlum and Jong** my prize bulls Frins midium and Jong Carre, who have no superiors. A specialty of young pairs not akin for foundation stock, EF Everything registered and guaran-teed pure-bred. Write for catalogue and prices or come and see the herd.

M. L. SWEET, 23 Pearl Street, (Sweet's Hotel Block), Grand Rapids, Mic.

BATES & BATES-TOPPED BULLS.

We have the

Come and se you will see the largest number to select from to select from ever offered in Michigan.

Among the leareseveral pur Bates Bulls in to head an

herd in America. I have Young Marys, Young Phylises, Rosabillas, Arabellas, Adelaides, Roan Duchesses, Galateas, Lady Elizabeths, Peach Bios-soms, etc. Part of these animals are of my own breeding, others are from the celebrated Side View and Maple Wood Herds of T. Corwin Anderson and Clayton Howell of Mount Sterling, Kentucky. JAMES M. TURNER,

Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich.

CHOICELY BRED A. J. C. C.

Four fine young bulls from the herd of Wr Simpson, of New York: Chunk (15647) by Mercury (432).

Amber (15644) by Mercury Jr. (7490), he by Marvelous (15643) by Representative (6682).

he by Mercury (432).

Head Rioter (1403), by Eddington (2250), he by Rioter 2d (469), sire of Eurotas (2454). he by Rioter 2d (409), sire of Eurotis (2491).

Young cows and heifers by Mercury (432). Rex (1330), E 'dington (2550), Le Brocq's Prize (3550), Duke of Willow Grove (4813) winner of 24 first sweepstakes prizes, and Pedro Star (11336) by Pedro (3187), sire of Pedro Alphea (13889), rate 26 lbs 2½ ozs butter in seven davs.

All the above are out of cows of choice "Alphea" and imported stock. Mercury (432) is sire of twenty cows with records from 14 lbs to 19 lbs 13 ozs in seven days. Price low Address,

W. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, Mich.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED'LIVE TOCK



Clydesdale Horses, Percheron-Norman Horses, English Draft Horses, Trot-ting-Bred Roadsters, Imported French Coachers, Cleveland Bays and Shetland Ponies, Holstein & Devon Cattle.

No further evidence is needed of the UNUSUAL CARE with which our stock has been selected than the fact that HUNDREDS of animals imported and sold by us during a career of ten years every one we believe, including all kinds and all breeds, is now alive and doing well, with the exception of mly five. We feel safe in saying that no other establishment in America can approach such a theoring for the lands of the second of only five. We lead and maying that no other es-tablishment in America can approach such a showing for the length of time and the large num-ber of animals.

No careful and judicious person will fail to well consider this important fact in making his parchases. We invite critical inspection of our stock and careful comparison with that of any other establishment. ther establishment.
PRICES LOW! TERMS EASY! Visitors wel-

come! Correspondence solicited! Circulars free! Mention Michigan Farmer. Address POWELL BROS. d26tf Springboro Crawford Co., Penn.

PERCHERON HORSES! 500 PURE-BRED MARES & STALLIONS Of the most popular families, all recorded with



The Percheron is the only French breed pol-sessing a Stud-Book in both France and Americ where eligibility to entry is based on authenti-pedigree. I have a few imported Stallions of individual excellence (but not eligible to entr-in the Percheron Stud-Book) which I will se at half the price of pedigreed animals of equi-appearance. 100-page Catalogue, illustrate with engrayings sketched by Ross Bonheu on stud-Book with I will be of pedigreed animals of equipole of the control of th

Percheron Horses Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Isle Wayne County, Mich Pure bred Stallions
Brood Mares & youn
stock of all ages. Als
high grade stock. De
scriptive catalogue
mailed to applicants SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich

FOR SALE. The imported Holstein-Friesian bull Gerardus No 2791 H. H. B., 2 years old. A sure breeder. Nicely marked Will sell him reasonable. 11-2t C. J. WILCOX, Vicksburg, Mich.

DIRECTORY

Michigan Breeders

CATTLE .- Shorthorns.

CHANDLER, breeder of Shorthorn ca tle Shropshire sheep and Essex swin k():; ale, Correspondence solicited. Jerom A. D. DeGARMO, night and half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co. breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock far.

A E. ANDREWS, Maple Valley Stock Farm.

Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thor
oughbred Shorthorns of good families. Also
agent for the Celebrated Champion Creamer.

A J. COOK, Owose, breeder of Shorthor cattle, Poland China swine and Shropshir sheep. Stock for sale. Write for prices an oreeding.

A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale.

A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Romeo 27750 by 23d Duke of Airdrie and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 37624 at head. Correspondence solicited.

DENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Herd coneists of Young Marys and Phyllises Young bulls and helfers for sale. Also Merino sheep. Terms reasonable.

CHARLES F. MOORE, breeder of pure breeder. Shorthorn cattle, St. Clair, Mich. Stock for Sale. Correspondence promptly attended to. HARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock

Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Barone Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Victoria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eye families. Young stock for sale.

June3-1y

HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Smawas see Co., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Berk shire swine and Mermo sheep. All stock record ed. Stock for sale.

R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of the onghbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bree Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock fo sale. Correspondence solicited. DAVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved farm of 300 acres, with good buildings for sale. Postoffice uddress Riley, Clinton Co. n27-1y

D. M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Cholce making qualities for sale. Correspondence so-licited. P. KELSEY, Clay Hidge, Ionia, Ionia Co.

L., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Principal familles Young Mary, Phyllis, Gwynne and Pansy. Also recorded Berkshires and Poland Chinas. Correspondence solicited. R. A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm. Bancroft. Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Shorthorns of the Victoria, Stapleton Lass and Beatrice families with Lord Raspberry 2d 48633 at head of herd. Stock for sale

FRANK E. IVES, Hickory Kidge Stock Farm, Unad ha, Livingston Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. GEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthern

J see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. ja17-1y* W. ARMS, Portland, breeder of Shorthorn cattle of the Young Mary and other popular strains of blood. Young bulls for sale. \$29-jyt

HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. ja15-1y

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Mering je27-ly* J. A. DEVINE, Holly, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of well-known strains of blood. Correspondence invited.

AMES D. BOTSFORD, Osceola, Centre, Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep Stock for Sale.

JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich. breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes, herd headed by Gloster Wild Eyes 56239. Alsc Hambletonian and Percheron horses, Highland Scotch sheep and Jersey Red swine. J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-China swine, Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fowls. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. P. O. Bedford, Oshoun Co., Mich.

J.ESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown heep. Stock for sale.

JOHN JOY, Atlas, Genesee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Young stock for sale. jy15-1 JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JOSEPH SYKES, North Plains Stock Farm,
Dreeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Fashionable families and color (red); stock for sale; correspondence solicited. Muir, Ionia Co.

disty KELLEY & FLINT, Kelley's Corners, Lena-wee Co., breeders of thoroughbred Short-horns—Rose of Sharon, White Rose, Young Mary, Phyllis and Gwynne families. Airdrie Belle Duke 3d 10644 at head. Stock for sale.

L. BROOKS, Novi, Oakland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red swine; stock for sale. Write for prices. my29 N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. jai-1y

M A. GROW, Highland, Oakland Co., breed-er of Shorthorn cattle, registered Merino sheep and Poland China swine. Write for prices, M DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County.

young females for sale. Also some young bulls.

Correspondence will receive prompt attention. N. B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. d11y

N ORTON FITCH, Sparta, Kent Co., breeder good families for sale. Write for breeding and d9-1y SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Families represented are Youn Marys, Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Correspondence promptly answered.

CHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breede of Shorthorn cattle, Morino Sheep and Polan China swine Al stock recorded. Stock for sal

H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26 E. BOYDEN, proprietor Spring Brook
V. Stock Farm, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co.
breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep
Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited

V. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakiand Co., Breeder V. of Shorthorn Cattle, of the Kirklevington Rose of Sharon, Hilpa, Cruikshank, Aylesby Lady Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Helen, Rosemary Duchess of Sutherland, and other families. Herdheaded by the Bates buil Kirklevington Lad 2nd 46893, and Hero 4th 43940.

W. FISHBECK & SON, Woodland Stock Farm, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle of Victoria, Rosemary and Darlington tribes. Correspondence solicited.

WM. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns. Principal families. Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruik-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most horoughly practical. Mich., breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families Waterloo, Young Phyllis, Flat Creek Young Marys and Oxford Vanquish.

With WHITFIELD & SONS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Waterford, Oakland Co., breed ers of thoroughbred recorded Shorthorn cattle and Hampshire sheep. Stock for sale. Virginia farms and Fouthern timber lands for sale Send stamp for Real Estate Courier. Jno. C. Robertson & Co., Baltimore, Md. my11-18t Holstein-Friesians.

A UNDERWOOD, Addison, breeder and dealer in Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

O'RAS. F. GILLMAN, 'Fenfeld Stock Farm' Pewamo. Breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Merino a221y R R. PHILLIPS. Bay City, breeder and im-porter of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Correspon-dence solucted. Intending purchasers invited to call and inspect stock.

JOHN ABBOTT, Lapeer, Lapeer Co., breeder Jof pure-bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Te cumseh 366 at head. Choice young stock for sale Prices moderate. Office over First National Bank

M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pure Holstein-Friesian cattle, Stock for sale, Cor-espondence and personal inspection solicited.

NOCKCHICKAMA HERD of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Cows and heifers, and calves o both sexes are now effered for sale at reasonable prices from this splendid herd. Address F. W. DUNHAM, West Bay City, Mich.

ROWLEY & PHILLIPS, Orchard Side Herd, breeders of thoroughbred registered Holstein-Frieslan cattle P. O. address eithe Utica or Mt. Clemens, Macomo Co. Mich. my2 TONE & BIGGS, Hastings, breeders of thor-oughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle. Josh 918 by Ebbo at head. Stock for sale. Write for prices and catalogue.

W. B. CLARK, Hillsdale, breeder of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesians from imported stock, Stock for sale, W. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breed er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle Stock farm, three miles south.

Jerseys.

DATES & MARTIN, Grand River Herd of Jerseys. Old Noble and Albert 44 families Choice young stock for sale. Address, No. 10 Ca-nal St., Grand Rapids. Farm five miles cast of city MITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. 830-1 W. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys, of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11336, son of Pedro Star 11336, son of Pedro Sheep. Registered Merino Sheep.

Herefords.

R. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron, Cleveland Bay and Trotting bred Roadster herses; Hereford and Galloway cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. Farm adjoining city limits; residence and breeding and sale stable in the city. Stock for sale; visitors welcome.

RIVERDALE STOCK FARM, Metamora Lapeer Co., Hereford Cattle, Merino Sheen Lapeer Co., Hereford Cattle, Merino Sheep d Berkshire Swine. All stock registered. Cor pondence solicited. Address Geo. Stone, M'gr THOMAS FOSTER, Elm Grove Stock Farm

Flint, Genesec Co., breeder of Hereford cat-tle (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road and Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mam-brino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock for sale

Galloways.

J. L. WICKES & CO., Colby, Montcalm Co., breeders of thoroughbred Galloway cattl and Percheron horses, with imp. Magog in stud B. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. Johns R. P. O. Breeder of Galloway cattle, American Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence solicited.

Davons

H. W. CALKINS, Allegan, Allegan Co. breeder of pure and high bred Devon cattle. A prize winning herd. Stock for sale Correspondence solicited. SHEEP-Merinos.

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JAMES McGREGOR & SON, Metamora J Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred regis-ered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. my13-y O. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, bereder of Thoroughbred Registered Merine Sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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Boetry.

A SONG AND A PRAYER.

A sorg for the girl we love-God love her! A song for the eyes of their tender wile, And the fragrant mouth with its melting smile, That clasp her neck with their tenderest hold; pesom lips, and the dainty chin, And the lily hand that we try to win. The girl we love-

A prayer for the girl we loved-

A prayer for the eyes of faded light And the cheek whose red rose waned to white, And the quiet brow with its shadow and gleam, And the lashes drooped in a long deep dream, And the small hands crossed for the church-yard

rest,
And the flowers dead on her sweet dead breast, The girl we loved-

A LYRIC FROM THE GERMAN.

My heart-my thought revealing, Say, how can Love be known?

Love is two souls-one feeling: Two hearts-one pulse alone." Then tell me how Love grew, heart? "She comes—and is in map."

Fow can love leave the true heart?

" She is not Love that can." And when is Love the purest? " Where Self no place can fil.," Where her foundation sure:t?

"When they are very still." When are Love's riches greatest?

"When her gif s freest prove."
What language is Love's latest? "She has none. She is Love." -The Spectat

Miscellaneous.

POLLY.

The Story of a Boy.

"There isn't a boy in the whole school who won't give something toward it, except that white faced chap over there," and the speaker pointed to a pale lad in one corner of the play-ground deep in the pages of "Kane's Arctic Expedition." "But, Harris, perhaps he hasa't any-

thing to give; remember every boy here has not a rich father as you have-"Pshaw, Howell, rich parents don't

make generous impulses.'

"True enough, but Polly has something to give; he's been running errands for Whitney's after school hours, and tending store Saturdays down in a low little grocery on Second Street, and he gets paid for that; for my part, I don't think Prof. Hoyt ought to admit such a class of boys to a private school like this; why don't he go to the public? That's the place for his kind." And the pompous, red faced little blusterer took a long breath after his long sentence.

"Maybe someone pays his bills here; you know old Colonel Wyndham sayshe's a 'smart fellow'-

"Like his father 'The Parson," laughed the Harris boy. "Uncle Pete says Parson Porter has been at work on some sort of a motor for twenty years, spent all his money, he's as poor as Job's turkey now, and the machine is about as near perfect to-day as it was when he be-"Maybe Polly will help him out!" cried

one of the boys.

Yes, Polly looks like an inventor. sort of wild-eyed, and white and wan," and a chorus of shouts greeted his remark.

"He's an explorer at present: look at him pretending to be interested in that book of travels; thinks the professor will admire him for it no doubt; I don't believe he likes that kind of reading a bit more than I do." and the speaker drew from his pocket a sensational illlustrated sheet, which he evidently considered much superior to the despised "Book of Travels."

Paul Porter was sixteen and motherless. His father was a man who had been what the world calls "unfortunate" all his He was a well-read, deep-thinking man; but visionary and impracticable. He had squandered a fortune in the vain attempt to perfect a machine which seemed as impossible as perpetual motion. He was a reserved, sedate, somewhat melancholy-looking old gentleman, and had been dubbed by the boys in town "The Parson."

When Paul left the grammer school, and was about going into a store as errand boy, old Colonel Wyndham, a friend of his father's, said one day to Mr. Por-

" Ralph, that boy of yours has a good head, better make something more of him than a hewer of wood and a drawer of

" Paul must earn his livelihood even so. Colonel," interrupted Mr. Porter. "And I fear before long it will be necessary for him to earn mine as well; my eyes are failing me fast, and-

"Tush, tush, your eyes are all right, and I say Paul must ge to college. Come let me send him, Ralph. My boy is a girl, you know, and I've set my heart upon sending a boy to our old Alma Mater. There, there, don't say another word," as Mr. Porter began to thank him with visi-

And in this way Paul Porter was entered at Professor Hoyt's preparatory school. He was a shy, pale boy, with delicate blue-veined temples and blonde, curly hair; the boys called him "Polly's at once. But notwithstanding he looked a trifle girlish, he was far from being effeminate, and they soon discovered that in his class he could wrestle bravely with the strongest and stoutest in a difficult study.

The conversation held upon the play ground had been in reference to a spread the boys were contemplating giving holiday week; each one was to contribute so much toward the fund; the affair was to be held at the West End, and Madame Myer's girls were to be invited.

When called upon to donate his share Paul Porter's face flushed up; but he after its completion the assembly appear-

gravely and politely asked to be excused from either contributing or participating. "Why?" impatiently asked Guy Harris. "I cannot afford it," bravely replied

Paul, looking him squarely in the eye.

Harris turned upon his heel with a contemptible sneer. "Humph," he muttered, as he strode angrily eff, "rather spend his low savings in some low way by himself, no doubt." How could he know that it was Paul Porter's proud pleasure and determination to pay, out of the small sums he received for his services at Whitney's and Brook's, for every one of the school books it was necessary should be purchased for his studies at Professor Hoyt's.

"I will accept Colonel Wyndham's generous offer for my tuition; but what I can. I will pay for now,"he had said when his father had told him of the proposition, and when I am able, I shall return the entire kindly loan."

"Who under the sun, moon and stars is that boy you spoke to just now, Maud Wyndham?" asked Grace Howell, as the two girls came out of Madame Myer's Seminary for young ladies one morning. "Oh, he's a protege of papa's preparing

for college and-"Why I'm sure he brought my bundle

home from Whitney's last week!" "Well, wouldn't you speak to him be cause of that?"

"Oh yes, in the store, but hardly on the street."

" My papa says he is going to be some thing splendid one of these days, and he says he's a little gentleman now, and papa always takes off his hat to him," warmly returned Maud.

"Well, here is my idea of a 'little gentleman.' Maud, look, isn't his necktie too sweet for anything? and such dear little boots!" and Grace smiled as Guy Harris

tipped his Derby and joined the two girls. What's the topic of conversation, may I ask," jocularly said Guy.

"Oh, Maud has just been pointing out to me one of her gentleman friends," and Grace giggled.

"Who, pray, has that honor?" Guy looked interested. Grace nodded her head toward Paul's retreating figure. "What! that fellow!" exclaimed Guy. Why that's Polly Porter; he tends

rocery on Fourth Street." "Oh Maud! what a hero for a romance!" laughed Grace. "Sugar and spice and

all that's nice," she sang out. "Paul Porter is a friend of my father's

and mine, Mr. Harris," said Maud with dignity. "Good afternoon, Grace," and with a bow Maud left her two companions and turned off up another street.

CHAPTER II.

The boys' "spread" and Madame Myer's girls' " reception" held during Christmas week, had passed off successfully and delightfully, and how the last of the entertainments was about to come off.

It was Professor Hovt's custom each New Year's Eve to hold in his own private parlors what he called a "Literary." It was a series of readings, recitations, and music, to which the young ladies from the seminary were invited. This year the professor announced a new feature; there would be given a prize for the best composition on any subject, to be written by either the girls or boys, subject to the professor's judgment, and to be read by him as a part of the entertainment.

Notwithstanding Paul Porter had refused to attend both "spread" and "reception," he felt compelled to acknowledge Professor Hoyt's invitation by an acceptance.

"I wish you to be there, my boy; I at you to contribute your feast of reason and flow of soul," the professor had said, laying a kindly hand upon the boy's arm. And Paul promised to do both.

Not having been out in "society" very much. Paul felt somewhat timid and awk ward when he found himself among the brilliant assemblage gathered in the professor's elegant parlors. The girls were in full evening toilette, and all the boys wore white ties and gloves. He looked a trifle disconcerted when he glanced down at his own well-worn jacket, have hands. and not even fine boots. but he had put on his best, he could do no more, and so he laid the foolish feeling aside, and entered into the full enjoyment of hearing the professor read selections from the poets. Music followed, and Paul thought he had never heard anything more beautiful than Maud Wyndham's voice when she sang, "Under the Daisies."

"Isn't that your hero over there in the shabby suit, Maud?" whispered Grace Howell when Maud left the piano and ook a seat beside her.

Maud flushed up and answered:-"Yes, that is the friend I spoke to the other day; he is-"

"Oh, yes, I know, you told me all that before—the boy who is to be something wonderful one of these days, and soon; but Guy Harris knows him at school. And he says he isn't over brilliant, and-

"That is a peculiarity of wonderful men, you know, Grace; don't you know Goldsmith was a dull boy, and Dryden and Swift and even Sir Walter Scott, and so-" but Grace was giggling so loudly at Maud's spirited defence that Maud left her side and crossed over to where her father sat beside Professor Hart.

"Friends!" began the professor, after having announced that the prize composition would now be read. "Friends! I have received a number of most excellent papers, on a variety of subjects, in competition for the prize I promised, but among them all I find none better than that I am about to present to you. It shows a warm appreciation of a noble character, and gives evidence of careful reading." And the professor adjusted his glasses, cleared his throat, and read:-

LINES ON READING DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Brave spirit which so noble hotly burned Brave spirit which so noble hotly burned Amid the icy cheerless Arctic cold, Thy fiaming light and courage overbold Illuminates the heroic name well carned I Touching and sad thy little Diary notes; 'all sick but me, and I but faintly smile To bring good cheer into my men, the while,' Such smile a hero's strong stout heart denotes! And throughout all those weary sunless days The light of Faith, and implicit trust in Him Who ruleth all things, shines amid the dim Dark clouds of dark despair with brightest ray. Pure heart, brave earnest spirit, willing hand, Oh swely thou hast found at last the Better Land!

It was very brief; and for a moment

ed dumb with astonishment; then there arose a buzz of curious inquiry and wonder. Who among the boys and girls was a poet, pray?

"I believe it's Guy Harris; he wrote me the sweetest valentine last year, composed it himself," whispered Grace Howell to her neighbor.

"I was not aware that we had an embryo poet among the youths of our town, professor," said Colonel Wyndham, "but must confess I feel proud and pleased that it is so, and I congratulate the unknown bard and successful contestant. Pray who is the deserving wearer of the laurels this evening?" Maud felt her heart beating very quick-

ly. "Could it be possible?" she thought. Oh, if it only might be-" she glanced over in the corner where Paul sat pale and friendless, and their eyes met. She knew it was he now, and she smiled her delight. "Will the competitor please come forward and receive his reward?" said the

est evinced by the company was intense "Will Mr. Paul Porter please accept the prize so deservedly won?" Paul somehow found himself standing beside the proessor, who continued, "It is fitting surely that a poet should receive the works of the greatest poet in the world, I therefore present you with the complete works of William Shakespeare," and he put inte Paul's hand a beautifully bound volume.

professor. No one stirred, and the inter-

Maud drew a long breath of delight. "Why, my little girl! You are as excited as though it was yourself," said her father, smiling down at Maud's bright eyes and flushing cheeks.

"Indeed I am!" replied she quickly The girls all laughed at me for speaking to Paul Porter on the street the other day maybe they'll all be proud to know him some time!"

"Don't believe he wrote it," muttered Guy Harris, "sounds like something out of a book.

But the professor knew, and so did Colonel Wyndham, that the sparklingeved lad before them was the author of the lines. The chatter of the girls in the dressing

room as they put on their wraps, sounded like the hirdhouse at the Zoo. "Tke idea of that shabby boy winning the prize!" "A new suit of clothes would

have been a more appropriate gift." "Yes, calfskin in boots instead of hakespeare!"

"Don't you wish it had been your prother, Grace?" said Maud to her friend, as she put on her cloud before the glass. "I should be awfully proud if I had such a brother!" "Just hear, girls! Maud Wyndham'

got a mash on the new poet-"Oh!" "Oh!" "Quick!" "Fire!" and shriek of shrill girl voices broke out in horror. In winding the pink and white wrap about her head, the laces on Maud's sleeve had caught in the flame of gas beside the glass, and in an instant she was in a blaze. The girls all ran wildly away from her

down the stairs screaming "Fire!" 'Fire!" The boys came out of their dressing

coom near by, and stared at the flaming figure that now stood out in the hall creaming piteously. Suddenly from among them one darted forward, and in an instant Maud was en-

wrapped and the flames smothered. "Oh my child! my child!" cried Colonel Wyndham, who, hearing the shriek, had now bounded to the top of the stairs and caught Maud from her preserver's arms. 'Let me see, are you hurt seriously?" and he tore off the rough jacket. The bare litand face free from harm. "Who was it that came to your rescue?" cried the Colonel, looking about him.

No one replied. Each boy present hung his head and wished in his heart he could have answered promptly "I."

"I think this must be the hero, Colonel," said the professor, drawing out of the boys' room a half-dressed figure, "and I think," he continued, pointing to Paul's condition, "we had better reward this act of his with a coat of some sort, for his jacket I see is burned past redemption." And he held up poor Paul's best garment in a state of tatters.

"Quite an Admirable Crichton, isn't he?" said Grace Howell, when she related the events of the evening to her mother and sisters, a short time after the occurrence. "Maud Wyndham has been trying to make out that 'Polly Porter' a wonderful creature for some time; she really seems to be succeeding."

CHAPTER III.

"I have a little surprise in reserve for you, Maud," said Colonel Wyndham to his daughter, as the coach took them up one of the paths leading to the White Mountain House, one day in the early autumn. A gay party of Holyoke girls ccompanying them, cried out in curious

"What is it?" "Do tell us, Colonel?"

"Oh, no, that would spoil all the fun; Maud must be perfectly astonished and act out her true character, in order to give the thing a proper zest, to me," and the Colonel smiled

"I dare say it is a new sort of bangle for my birthday," whispered Maud, settling a very wide gold band she wore

on one arm, more firmly. "I can wait, papa," she said aloud, "and you shall have your curiosity grati-

"Well, that depends; I hope so at any rate," returned the Colonel. "Oh, here we are, now then," and he helped one after another of the girls in his charge out of the lumbering coach.

Four years had elasped since the evening of Professor Hoyt's Literary. In that time there had been many changes among the pupils assembled there; among the girls, Maud Wyndham and Grace Howell had been at Holyoke for three years, and of the boys, Guy Harris, Bruce Howell. and Paul Porter had been students at Harvard. Guy had left college after a short term, and was now abroad, and the town folks said he was "living fast and breaking his father's heart." Bruce plodded along slowly, but, the town folks said would make something."

Paul had not been home a holiday in three years. He was studying diligently right along. Parson Porter had given up his pet project of the motor "because of his weak eyes," and was living with an old couple who took good care of the poor blind old gentleman. "Paul supported him," they said, and the townsfolk wondered how.

"Coffee or tea?"

There was nothing in the words, but omehow the tone had a familiar sound Maud Wyndham glanced up at the waiter eside her, looked puzzled for a moment then put out her hand quickly and said, miling pleasantly: "Why, Paul Porter! I didn't know-

papa never told me," and she stoppedwas this the surprise? The girls at her table looked annoyed and shocked. Grace Howell colored and dropped ner eyes The idea! Shaking hands with one of the waiters.

Paul turned a little paler.

"I am here-in service-Miss Wyndam," he replied, appearing not to see the outstretched hand.

"I am glad to see you! Why, it is three rears, Paul! You haven't forgotten me, hope? Won't you shake hands?" persisted "Ah! so you have discovered him, have

you," cried Colonel Wyndham coming to ward the table, "I told her I had a surprise in store for her, Paul. I am glad to see it was a pleasant one, daughter," and the Colonel put his hand on Maud's shoulder approvingly. "You are very kind, Miss Wyndham,

held out to him. As he did so his ever fell upon the broad gold band she wore. She saw his glance and pushed it aside. "You remember that? But for you ! might have been burned to death that night: I have not forgotten," she said in a

thank you," and Paul took the little hand

low tone. "Coffee or tea?".

He had merely bowed in reply to her whisper, and took his place behind her chair again. He remembered that she was Miss Wyndham, and he was a waiter!

The girls gossiped among themselve over the awkward affair when alone. "How disagreeable! The idea of hav ing college boys for waiters. I was in

hopes we might meet some here on a social equality, but mercy! how can we flirt with a fellow in the moonlight who brought us omelette for breakfast, or waltz with one at night who asks, 'Rare or well done?' at dinner!"

"Oh dear! I wish we hadn't come with the Wyndhams! They are such queer sort of folks!" "That young Porter's a grand fellow!"

said the Colonel emphatically, as he smoked his after dinner cigar out on the piazza. "Why? what has he done?" asked an aunt of one of the young ladies. "He certainly seems to be democratic enough

to do most anything," and she smiled sareastically. "What has he done?" repeated the Colonel, "Why, he has worked himself up head of his class and he was a poor boy, with nothing but an intelligent head and brain to help him along: he has toiled all summer at this hotel for three seasons, in order to support an invalid father, and he means to do a great deal more, you see if

"Yes, but Colonel Wyndham, do you think it exactly the thing for the girls to recognize him—here? It's all very well at home where he is known—but here in ser

he don't."

"'The man's a man for a' that,' "quoted the good old gentleman, throwing away his cigar, "My daughter and I shall recognize Paul Porter anywhere-good evening, Madame," and the Colonel walk-

When the "graduate with highest honors," of the class of 18- was called, and the valedictory delivered, and class poem read, they all three bore one name -Paul Porter.

"He's an honor to the place he was born in, and we're proud of him, sir," said one of the towns-people, when they read the evening paper to Mr. Porter.

"Thank you, sir; Paul has always been good son-I wish his mother knew this, and the old gentleman wipedhis sightles "They say Paul Porter is offered a pro-

fessorship at C-," said some one in the town postoffice one morning shortly after

"What, he? Why he isn't twenty-three

"Don't care," was the reply, "he's to be assistant professor at C-, with a good salary, and I predict he'll be professor at his Alma Mater before he dies; fellow who shoots up as he has done by dint of perseverance and diligent study will touch top some day."

The prophecy was verified. Before he was thirty Parson Porter's Polly, the boy who carried parcels, tended grocery store and waited on table in order to pursue hi studies, was made professor in one of the largest colleges in the State.

Maud Wyndham wears a new locked pangle-bracelet on her scarred right arm It is quite wide and beautifully chased, and the girls in her set say the inscription inside reads "Paul to Maud."-Selected

Almost a Victim.

Circumstantial evidence is not always to be relied on. Particularly should a prisoner on trial for his life have the benefit of a doubt, for coincidences seemingly too marvelous to be credited, do some times occur in these mixed lives of ours The following is a forcible illustration: Some sixty years ago a bad burglary occurred at a farm-house near Liverpool. There was a struggle, and the robber left a button from his coat, and received some scratches on the face.

The police were given accurate description of the man by the farmer, but for a time no arrests were made. A week or two after the robbery a man was arrested, having with him a bundle containing some of the plunder, more of which was found at his lodgings.

The fellow's face bore marks of scratches, and, to make the evidence more positive, a button corresponding to the one found at the time of the robbery was king of the Cannibal Islands, his subjects again, "Paul Porter was the one who gone from his coat. The man professed would have no greater delight in the They are game and put up an ugly fight." to know nothing of the affair, but his ex-

planation was considered very unsatisfac

The case came to trial; the evidence was so strong against the prisoner, who had no one to defend him, that the jury pronounced him "guilty" without leaving their seats. Burglary was a hanging matter in those days.

Before pronouncing sentence, the judge addressed him. "Prisoner at the bar, you have heard

the verdict of the jury. Have you anything to say why sentence of death should uot be passed upon you?" Then the prisoner spoke for the first

time. Just brushing his eyes with the cuff of his coat, he began:

"Well, cap'n, it's hard to be hung for nothin', but I can see this is yard-arm business. I know no more of this 'ere burglary nor a babby, but these witnesses ha'nt told no lies, I s'pose. And what can I say again 'em. When this thing came off,-didn't they say?-I was fighting the slaves on the Gold Coast. But you've got no call to believe that, and so there's an end to it. As fer the bundle and things ye found in my possession, I bought 'em of a feller who said he wanted to sell 'em to git money to go and see his father, who was dyin', an' that's all I know about it.' There was something in the man's man-

not unkindly.-"But, surely, prisoner, if your story be true, you must have friends and comrades with whom you could have communicated. If you had thought they could do you good, you would have done this. It is too ate now."

ner that impressed the judge; so he said,

"You're right, cap'n; it's too late. But it's all very well to say, 'let 'em know,' when a man's locked up in jail, and can't read nor write, and don't know where

"But," said the judge, "the court don't want to hang an innocent man. Is there no one to speak for you?"

The prisoner glanced helplessly around the court-room. Suddenly his eye lighted up. "Yes," said he, "there's a man who can speak for me, if he will," and he pointed to a stranger sitting in the rear. "Do you know the prisoner?" asked the judge of the man indicated.

"Wal, Cap'n Roberts,,' said the prisoner, "if you put the rope round my neck, I've nuthin' more ter say." "Stay," said the judge. "Is your name Captain Roberts?"

'No. my lord." was the reply.

The man bowed, affirmatively. "The prisoner seems to recognize you Step into the witness-box and be sworn,

that he may ask you some questions." The captain went into the box, and this dialogue ensued: "Ain't you Cap'n Roberts of His Ma

esty's ship Vengeance?" "Yes," was replied. "Wal, weren't you on the Gold Coast this spring?"

"I was." "And warn't I one of the crew?" "Most certainly not." was the unhesitating reply.

"But, cap'n, don't you remember the man that held the arms of the big slaver the night he gave you so much trouble?' "To be sure I do."

"And, cap'n, dou't you remember how the next day the big feller attacked him for it, and they both fell overboard?" "Yes," was the reply. "But you may

have read all this in the papers." "Well, but, cap'n, once more, don't you remember the big nigger that was almost cutting you down? Don't you remember the man that stood between you and death, and what he got for it? Don't you remember that?"—and, brushing bad his hair, the prisoner showed a great scar

down one side of his head. The whole court looked on breathless, as the captain stared at the scar, and at the man, till his eyes seemed starting from his head. At length, as if in a dream, the captain muttered to himself.

Good heavens! is it possible?" Then, slowly and deliberately, he got out of the witness-box, and climbed into the dock, where he seized the prisoner's hand, and, turning to the judge, said, 'My lord, this was the best man in my crew, and he saved my life. Providence has sent me here to save his. He is so changed by illness and imprisonment that I could not recognize him; but there is no mistake now. If you hang the old bo'sun of the Vengeance, you must hang the cap-

tain with him." Then followed a scene rarely witnessed in a court of justice. Amid tears and sobs which no one cared to suppress, the judge briefly directed the jury to reconsider their verdict, which they at once

did, finding a unanimous "not guilty." The scene which ensued as cheer after cheer resounded through the court room can be better imagined than described. It only remains to add that the real thief was afterwards arrested .- Youth's Com-

Boycotting.

The barbarity of the boycott and the

fiendish cruelty which secures its enforce-

ment are evidence that the uncivilized flourish. The utter heartlessness which men display towards a fellow-man not specifically leagued with them in the mer cenary pursuit of wages, points to the savage in our midst. The pretext that would rob a man of his daily bread and end his family into starvation, when ambition, ability and opportunity all unite in making such a condition unnecessary, s without excuse, and the Knights, who so vigorously and aggressively have forced this outlandish method into prominence and use, have made certain the brutality and horror of their aims. In all labor agitation, that has swept like a cyclone over the land, wiping out the prosperity these bread winners need, their most popular measure has been the boycott; and its vigorous reach has been as unsparingly sent to the pauper as a prince, to the wage earner as to the wealth holder, to the employe as to the employer. With clear-cut indifference to the merits of individual cases or the unnecessary wrong committed, the boycott has been laid right and left, wrecking business. fortunes and lives. If Mr. Powderly were freuzy of men and women writhing over

the burning fagots, then his minions now exhibit in their humor for famine and destruction to those not of their domain.

that as the people come to understand this

danger, the jungle will be closely watch-

ed, and the Knights' opportunities for de-

Just what they aim at is indicated by

struction carefully cut off.

We are aware that in the high and visionary realms of this order strikes and boycotts have no support, but in the practical means for power, strikes are ordered and stamps supplied to make these features a success, and with ever-increasing frequency, strength and terror, these things continue. That they can be suppressed is impossible. Like the tiger, who, having tasted of human blood, never returns to former diet, these labor unions, whetted by the sweets in the revenue from labor-stamps, will fatten themselves from this new-found desire, and continue their hunt for plethoric victims to their lair. It s a sad comment on our land that there should be half a million loyal to these wretched means; but we are very certain

the following facts: A worthy and competent Brooklyn mechanic, discharged from a long siege in the local hospital, was given work on a building, at the request of those who had helped his family by charity during his confinement; whereupon the thirty-five men engaged in and out of the structure, knowing all the facts, struck, because he was not a Knight, and boycotted the employer in every direction of his own business and family necessities, until, from desperation, he was forced to discharge the man, who was thus sent to begging upon the city streets. The New York Children's Aid Society collected seventeen vagrant boys, and by long training made them able to earn \$4 to \$6 each a week, brush making; whereupon the Knights boycotted the buyers of the goods. This industrial charity is broken up, and these otherwise helpless lads go out to beg, and possibly steal, again upon Gotham's highways. Boston has a West-End nursery hospital, where thirty-two babies are cared for while the mothers are out at work, a most deserving charity; and yet three of those infants are just now daily lodged here while the mothers are doing menial work, because the husbands have been boycotted out of employment. The secretary of the leading New England Sunday-school association has within a month placed over ten families into the channels of charity help, necessitated because of boycotts on their supports. One was a young man caring for an invalid mother and two sisters who must needs be at home to take care of the

parent. The boycott, so fascinating to the enighted laborer, has created as much widespread misery as any evil that has ever visited the land. Like a pestilence it has blighted families and men, and would kill individuality and personal integrity. It is wholly foreign to our own country, and outside the spirit of Christianity. - American Cultivator.

Aspinwall Spiders.

"Look out for the tramps!" said Corput, the fruit dealer, yesterday.

The Telegraph man was admiring the bright buff color of a bunch of bananas yesterday, when a big, ugly spider crawled out and ambled along on the counter. He was a bundle of dark brown fuzz about the size of your thumb, into which were stuck several long black legs.

He was a tramp all the way from A And like a tramp who had stolen a ride

under a freight car on a brakebeam, his ney in the crevices of a bunch of bananas The poor fellow was at a loss where to go. He was thousands of miles from home, and friendless, for people do not take kindly to big, ugly spiders. He was tramp, and in a strange country. "We killed one here the other night

with a body as big as as a biscuit. His

body popped like a torpedo. They come

often in bananas, but we generally manage to kill them. Up at the old store one made his escape and made his home under the counter. Then another escaped, and for a long time we lost sight of them. One day we found a web under the couner, and on looking closer we found the nome of the two tramps. They had raised a large family of spiders, and they were the cutest little things you would care to see. They ran nimbly into the web if you made a motion to strike them, and many a day we have watched them simply for the amusement. They caught every fly that came within range, and now and then a bug happened within their reach and varied their bill of fare. Although we knew they were dangerous pets we did not disturb them, for they seemed to be industrious fly catchers and were never inclined to sting. One afternoon a new clerk saw one big fellow run around a corner of the counter, and as he had never seen a spider of such enormous size he imagined that to allow it go at large was equivalent to turning a tiger loose, and he killed the pet. The others ran out and for about an hour the new clerk had about as much as he could stand up to killing spiders."

"Do they ever bite?" "Yes, but is a rare occurrence. They fight like wildcats and they are high-tempered, but they never trouble anybody unless aroused and teased. Although there are millions of bunches of bananas brought to this country every season, and many thousand spiders steal their way across with them, you never heard of any one being stung. They are very peculiar things and differ widely in their habits from the common spider of this country, which makes a web like the centrepiec of the rising-sun crazy quilt. They make a kind of nest and then spread out lines of web in every direction. On this single line, which is as small as a silken thread, they run with ease, hanging to it by their long, flexible legs. When danger threatens they have a way of drawing in the lines, and huddling together await the attack of the foe. When thus disturbed they make prodigious leaps and arrange in a circle around the nest, which they seem to guard with jealcus care. Then, when provoked, they run all over the attacking party

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Five Thousand Dollars to any Ch.

Institution if it Cannot be Done Stated.

Friends of Ex-President Arthur very much disquieted. Of course he is not going to die! in the hands of a very particular ni

His doctor does not call it Bright's ease! No, it is stomach disorder be is suffering from now, and every hours he takes a cold, and from the time many other symptoms are develop These symptoms the public should ha are really secondary to Bright's Da His physicians say that everything

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medical skill can do for him is being b That is not so! This case is a prominent one been the general is an ex-president; and there are thousands of farmers qui dying, in their farm houses, of second symptoms of Bright's Disease, called every other conceivable name; thouse of workmen, likewise dying, less helpless families; hundreds of thouse in all walks of life who have sicked

and are likewise dying, helpless vice of powerless physicians. Eight years ago a very well known tleman was about to enter upon commercial transactions. His me adviser quietly dropped into his of one day and told his confidential that he would be dead in three mon and that he ought to settle up his ness affairs at once!

That man is alive and well to-day, w was given up as incurable with the disease that is killing Gen. Arthur. Our reporter met this gentleman ye day and in conversation about the eral's case he said:

"I will give \$5,000 to any chark institution in the State of New York be designated by the editor of the York World, the editor of the World and W. E. Kisselburgh of the Times, if Warner's safe cure (take cording to directions) which cure eight years ago, cannot cure Gen. Can A. Arthur of Bright's Disease from w he is suffering.

"Now I want you to understand;" said, "that we do not profess to m new kidneys, but we do know from sonal experience and from the experi of many thousands of similar cases, we can stop the consumption of kidneys. Many a man has gone the life with one kidney without incom ence. Thousands of people have lin majority of their life with one l They did not have a new lung made do not make new kidneys, but if the ney is not consumed too much we stop disease and prolong life if take

This offer comes from H. H. Wa proprietor of Warner's safe cure, of

Mr. Warner also said, "My dear there are governors, senators, preside candidates, members of congress, a nent men and women all over the or whom I personally know have been of disease, such as General Arthur from, by our Warner's safe cure, inting to the circles in which they make do not care to give public testimais

the fact." Mr. Warner is interested in Genta thur's case because he is personal quainted with him and he says that shame that any man should be allow die under the operation of old-fasti powerful cathartics, which have a rative effects, rather than that a mil conceded specific for kidney whose worth is acknowledged

wide, should save him. " If you doubt the efficacy of Wa safe cure," say the proprietors, your friends and neighbors about it is asking but little. They can tel

all you want to know.' "We have kept a standing offer k the public for four years," says Mt. ner, "that we will give \$5,000 to any son who can successfully dispute the uinenesss, so far as we know, of the monials we publish, and none have

Were General Arthur a poor man able to be left "in the hands of his sician," he would use that great rea as many thousands of others have and get well. How absurd then for ple to say that everything that ca done is being done for the ex presid when the one successful remedy in world that has cured, or that can co case like his, has not been used by

True to His Principles. "A few weeks ago," said a drum 'I told you a little story about Schun er, the Ohio oatmeal man who had been ruined by fire, sacrificing se thousand dollars rather than brest rule of refusing to employ a man drinks liquor. Since then I have been Akron and seen the ruins of Schumid great mills. A few days after the firt men from Cincinnati called on Schul er. They said that they had heard the cellars of the mills was a vast qui of grain damaged by smoke and and they had come with the intention buying it. The matter was talked and a bargain finally struck. The drew their check for the purchase pl sum running into the thousands, and just about to hand it to Mr. Schur when one of them happened to 1th that they would be able to make \$ deal of whisky out of that grain. "'Do you want this grain

whisky of?' inquired Schumacher, ping back a few feet. "'Yes; we are distillers in Cincip "'Then, gentlemen, you cannot

any grain of me. I have no grain to be made into whisky. Good ds "And Schumacher gave every of it to teamsters, expressmen, and poor families keeping cows, w to their stock, on condition that

would haul it away."-Chicago He Sick Headache.—Thousands who ered intensely with sick headache Hood's Sarsaparilla has complet them. One gentleman thus relieve "Hood's Sarsaparilla is worth its gold." Sold by all druggists. 100 do

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My papa is a traveling man, Some people call him "drummer," He goes away in August, and s home again next summer. I don't papa very well, I wish I knew him better,

Bat every week I take my pen and write a big long letter. And mamma says some day he'll come (I thought I should have fainted) and she will keep him in the house Until we get acquainted.

Now sin't that funny, don't you think? It gives me lots of bother, To think a great big girl like me Don't really know her father.

won't know really how to act; Of course he'll have to "Miss" me. But goodness gracious, it won't do To let a strange man kiss me! and when he first comes in the house i won't know how to greet him; I guess I call him "Mister Papa,"

And say I'm pleased to meet him. Oh, pehaw! its plaguey mean to have one's paps for a drummer; I wish he'd come in autumn and Stay winter, spring and sammer -Merchant Traveller

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

Frederick William the First of Prussis was a very peculiar man. He was as full of ccentricities as a shad is of bones. Some writers who have studied his character very closely maintain that most of the time he was crazy. One of his peculiarities was to stroll out with a demure sort of look on his face and a rattan in his good right hand. All at once he would bend t(the cane) out of shape around the persons of such of his loving subjects as he found loitering or loafing. All such were nositive that he was a little out of his mind and should be locked up in an asylum for the feeble-minded.

Frederick's great hobby was his regiment of giants, of which he was as proud sif he was their paternal ancestor. It was the opinion of his majesty that marrying his giant soldiers to women of similar ature a race of giants would be the result. The wishes and feelings of the parties thus mated were never taken into unsideration, consequently many of the

parriages entered into at the instigation Frederick were not satisfactory to any ody except himself. One day Frederick was taking a ride on rseback in the vicinity of Potsdam. He

vas then quite an old man. Not far from he road was an object that attracted his tention. At first he thought it was a avstack, but he was not sure of it, as systacks were not in the habit of moving he object moved. Frederick rode up to it, when to his ut-

ramazement the object was transformdinto the biggest woman he ever saw. See was bending over digging potatoes. she rose up she shut out from the view the king a vast quantity of blue sky. In fact the king, who had dismounted, was lmost frightened as he looked up at this antess. She seemed to be about seven reight feet tall, but well proportioned, the held her apron with one hand, while me allowed the potatoes, with which it sa filled, to drop into a large basket by side. With her left hand she wielded hovel with as much ease as if it had a a toasting fork. She had flaxen hair ad a face as round as a full moon, but here was a merry twinkle in her blue eyes that indicated much mother wit.

"What are you doing there?" asked the "Can't you see for yourself? I'm diging potatoes. Did you think I was play-

ng on the piano?" How old are you, sissy?"

"I was seventeen years old on my last

birthday, bubby." should have grown all that distance in so

short a time. Well, I did, and I did most of it by myself, too, although I had a good start. ou are a polite gentleman, you are, to ask a lady her age. If I was to judge of your age by your size I'd say that you hadn't been weaned yet, although your

face shows that you were not born last The king, who was not accustomed to his sort of talk, was angered, but recolecting that this peasant girl had no idea of his identity, he smiled, and regaining his good humor continued the conversa-

"You amuse me, little one. You are not married, I suppose?"

"No, and I don't expect that I will a chance to get married for the ext hundred years, or, at least until the old king pegs out. The way that old sinner holds out is scandalous. He takes all he men of any size and puts them in his big overgrown regiment at Potsdam. You ain't going to propose to me, are you, now that you are talking about marriage?" "No, not just yet; I'm too young."

"If you are matrimonially inclined, I Was going to recommend my grandmother. She is a widow about your age. She was 103 last summer. She is just the daisy at frying pancakes."

monarch's mind.

"Look here, little one. I want you to Potsdam. Here is a thaler for your trouble," and taking his note book, Fred trick wrote a few lines, tore out a leaf, and handed it with his ring to the giantess. "You take this note and ring to the colonel of the guards at Potsdam and structions contained in the note." "All right, sir," she said, taking the

ring, note and money. "Do you want me to lift you back into the saddle, old man?" "No, I thank you, little girl," replied the king, mounting his horse. As he

rode she called after him: "Be careful, bubby, that you don't spill yourself off that big horse."

something very shrewd.

is not altogether impossible that the sly cellar to garret. I couldn't get inside, and piece knew all the time that she was talk- couldn't see the ceiling through the wining to his majesty and her ignorance was ders-it was sand all the way up. The entirely assumed. Who can tell what a wind was all calm then, and I got a shovel women knows or don't know?

At all events she made up her mind not to deliver the note. As it happened an saw what I was at. old woman, bent and wrinkled with age, came down the road. The giantess motioned to her to approach. "Good morning, Grandmother Shippel

do you want to earn a thaler?" Did she want to earn a thaler? That was more money than the poor old women had seen at one time in years.

She took the ring and note and hobbled off in the direction of Potsdam at a rate of speed that was astonishing in one so so loud that a peasant plowing in a field the atmospheric concussions.

As for the old woman, it was not long before she was ushered into the presence of the colonel of King Frederick's regi ment of the guards. He was a man of immense size. After he had read the note and examined the ring he rubbed his eyes, looked down at the shriveled up little old woman, passed his hand over his perplexed forehead, re-read the note, and seemed to be more perplexed than ever.

The king's note read as follows:

"Have the bearer married at once to the tallest man in your regiment. You are directed to carry out this order without fail or delay, and the slightest devia-tion will incur my displeasure.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM I., REX".

"This is something extraordinary, so liloquized the colonel. "How this marriage is going to promote his majesty's intentions in regard to the future race of giants passes my comprehension; but trat's none of my business. The king's word is the law. Orderly?"

The orderly advanced, saluted and came to the position of attention.

"Order Corporal Schmock to report to me at once; also the chaplain of the regi-

The corporal entered; he was the biggest man in the regiment. When he was informed of the order of the king he stamped his foot-that is inwardly, for outward signs of insubordination were allowed. As for the aged bride, at first she seemed to hesitate, but finally she chewed the border of her apron and expressed unwillingness to thwart the wishes of the king. She was extremely willing to conciliate his majesty, no matter to how much personal inconvenience she might subject herself.

The chaplain of the reginent came in, and in ten minutes Corporal Schmock and Anna Shippel were made one. After denying himself the pleasure of saluting the bride, Corporal Schmock hastened to the nearest saloon and in an incredibly short time he was in the guard house drunk as a lord.

A few hours later Frederick rode into the courtvard of the barracks. He dismounted and was received with honors by the colonel.

"How is Corporal Schmock coming on as a married man?" "He is in the guard-house, may it please

your majesty." What has he been doing?"

"He got drunk as soon as the marriage eremony was over." "Release him. His young wife will

naturally feel lonesome." "Did I understand your majesty to say young wife?"

"Of course; she says she is only seventeen."

"I am afraid vour majesty has been deceived; but possibly she meant to say seventy-one. She looks to be at least that old."

"Then she must have aged very much during the past few hours. Bring her in." The aged dame was led in. She was very much embarrassed and was ready to sink through the floor, particularly when eight feet of a husband was also brought

He hurled himself on the floor with a mighty proneness and besought the king to have him court-martialed and put him out of his misery, pointing sadly to his venerable bride, who, like the daughterin-law-elect of the Mikado, was "simply appalling."

Koko's distress was mild compared to the mental anguish of Corporal Schmock. The king laughingly remarked that it was plain there was a limit to his power, and told the wretched young husband that he would be allowed to precure a divorce. As for the giantess, the king allowed her to dig potatoes unmolested. The incident opened his eyes to the fact that there was a limit to the power of even the great Frederick.

House Cleaning in the Wild West.

"Talking about cyclones." said a passenger from Kansas, "you folks ought to go out there and see one. I won't tell you any cyclone stories, because you wouldn't believe one if I did, and I hate to be frisky young thing you need to soothe thought a liar by men who don't tell me you in your declining years. She is a what they think. I'll just tell you about our common every-day winds out there. A happy thought flashed through the When I first went west I stopped in St. Joseph, Mo., and of all the places for dust I ever saw that was the worst. Below the ake a note from me to a gentleman in town was a stretch of the Missouri River bottom, and at low water it was a big sand bar. Over that sand bar the southwestern winds came, and I tell you the honest truth when I say I've seen dust flying so thick through the streets of St. Joseph that business was suspended, the tell him that the gentleman who gave it front doors locked and the street lamps o you said to be sure and carry out the lit. Whenever one of those sou'-westers came along, the St. Joseph people used to shut their houses up as tight as they could get 'em and live in the cellars. I told my friend that I didn't want to go any further west than this, but he urged me to go out on the Kansas prairie, and said it was so nice and clean and quiet there.

"Well, I went out, took a homestead and put me up a little house. Had it near-The king rode off smiling. He was ly finished, all but the clapboarding on under the impression that he had done the north and east sides, when one of these sou'western howlers come along. It The giantess possibly suspected that wasn't a cyclone—just a good, stiff, comthe old gentleman on horseback was playing some trick on her. It is also possible that she opened the note and road is the same to the note and road is the note a that she opened the note and read it. It found? She was packed full of sand from speech.

and started digging the dirt out of my house, when a neighbor come along and

"That ain't the way to do it, you darned fool," he said, "rip off the clapboards on the north and east sides, and wait for another breeze. It'll clean your house out as slick as a whistle in 25 minutes. Noboby but a tenderfoot would go and clapboard the north and east sides of his house first, anyhow," he growled, as he moved off.

"I followed his advice, waited 24 hours for a wind, and in half an hour found the aged. The giantess looked after her and house all clean. That ain't all, either, then throwing back her head she laughed The inside wood work was polished up so smooth that it fairly glistened, and my a half a mile distant paused in his work wife said she'd have me take them clapand looked to see what was the cause of boards off every house cleaning."-Chica-

Bob Toombs's Oration.

Several months before the outbreak of the war Robert Toombs was booked for a speech in Atlanta, writes a contributor to the Atlanta Constitution. When the night came for the speech the streets swarmed with people streaming up to the court house. It so happened that I fell in with a New Englander who was stopping at one of the hotels for a day or two, and as he expressed a desire to hear the great Georgian, I took him along with me.

"You never heard Edward Everett, did you!" inquired my companion as we started out. "No," I replied, "but we think very

highly of him down here." "Yes, no doubt; but his style would not suit your people. He is always calm and dignified. He never rants. His elocution is simply perfect and no living man equals him in precision of diction.

"I don't see how he can move the masses." I remarked. The New Englander smiled superior.

"Therein lies the difference between your people and mine," he said, "you talk about the speaker moving the masses. With us the masses move the speaker. I mean that our masses are intelligent and can think for themselves. They would laugh at a speaker who addressed them in spread-eagle fashion. Now, I have been trained under such orators as Everett, Summer, Winthrop and others of that school, and I must confess that, while I am a Democrat, I cannot read the speeches of your famous Southern orators without amusement. Your speakers overdo the thing. They are too florid and grandiloquent. They do not deal in facts and logic. Now, sir, no speaker living can

"Wait until you hear Toombs," I broke

"My dear Sir," said my New Englander acquaintance, "I feel in advance that he will not please me. I am so constituted, I have such a judicial mind, as it were, that I cannot help judging a speech simply upon its merits as a logical argument. If it is only what you Southerners call eloquence it has no weight with me.'

"All right." I responded rather shortly, I trust you will not be bored to-night." We walked on for some time in silence. The New Englander was a man about 45, and his appearance sustained what he had said of himself. He was as stiff as a figure cut out of cardboard. His eves had a cold fixed stare. His thin lips were curled into a perpetual sneer. He seemed to have about as much life about him as

a marble statue. "What is that noise?" he asked. "The crowd shouting for 'Toombs." I answered. "They are impatient."

"There is where you differ from us fully, smiled softly, and asked the editor to again," he said. "In my part of the country we are not demonstrative. We never lose our heads. It is a rare thing to hear boisterous applause at our meetings. As for me I never appland."

I was disgusted with this icy egotist, and relapsed into silence. Arriving at the court house we secured seats in the crowd. Fortunately there was plenty of room, as the meeting was held out of doors. I gave myself up to the enjoyment of the occasion, and did not ever take the trouble to look at my companion, who sat a seat or two back of me Toombs was at his best. His indictment of the Republicans and abolitionists was terrific. His words seemed to have wings of flames, and went straight to the mark. Rising higher and higher with each flight of eloquence, he looked the very genius of revolution. The speech was literally

thunder and flame. The wild cheering of the audience did not annoy me. It was music to my ears; but before the close of the speech I came to the conclusion that there must be a maniac just behind me. Such delirious yells I never heard in my life. Finally I shifted my position and managed to get a look at Toombs's noisy admirer. Could I believe my eyes? Standing on a wooden bench, pounding with his case and shout ing at the top of his voice, was my New

England friend. I started at him in paralyzed amaze ment. This was the man who couldn't be moved, who didn't care for eloquence, who never applauded! Knowing what I did the spectacle was ludicrous. In his excitement the poor fellow had broken his eyeglass. His glossy beaver was the worse for the part it had taken in the applause, the man's face was red with excitement and his eyes fairly danced. Just then the meeting broke up and I drifted off into the crowd.

But I saw my man again that night. There was a torchlight procession down town, and in the very front rank rushed a bareheaded man, waving his pitch pine torch and roaring at every step, "Rah for Bob Toombs?" It was the cold, undemonstrative gentleman from New Eng-

The next morning I called at the hotel where the stranger stopped and inquired after him.

'Asleep," said the clerk. "You see he got plumb full of Toomba's speech, and then fooled round with that torchlight

procession until he singed all his hair off and got all mussed up with hot pitch until he was a sight to see. Then he set 'em up for the boys, and I reckon he'll want some seltzer when he wakes."

VARIETIES.

THERE was living in the edge of Wayland few years ago a quaint and somewhat original old gentleman of the name of Adams, known to all the neighborhood for miles around by his harmless but sometimes amusing peculiar

ities. Gus. Somerby, whose early death some months ago deprived the Middlesex Bar of one of its brightest lawyers, and society of one of the best of good fellows, used to tell a story about the old gentleman which will bear repeating.

The squire was driving toward Wayland early one summer morning, when he discover ed Mr. Adams making his way afield, with the essary haying tools—a jug and a scythe and stopped to have a chat with him. The soil in that part of the country is very thin and sandy, and the hav crop always light, and the good humored lawyer took occasion to remark upon the fact, and to pity the farmers who were obliged to wring a scanty living from such barren acres. The old gentleman heard him patiently for a time, but at length broke

"Look here, squire, you're wasting your sympathy; I ain't so cussed poor as you think I am—I don't own this farm."

Returning towards evening, "Gus." looked out again for the old man, and at length discovered him, crawling on all fours between the scattered havcocks toward home-a method of ocomotion rendered necessary by the faithfulness with which he had attended to the jug part of his outfit during the day. Stopping his horse the lawyer hailed the old gentleman and offered to come over and assist him to his feet. With as much dignity as his attitude and general situation would permit, the fallen agriculturis waved him away and shouted back:

"Keep off o' here! 'tain't safe! The soil's so thin here, now the crop's off, that it won't bear a man endways; much as ever it'll kee me up flatways!"-N. Y. Tribune.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING .- A party of ladies from Boston visited Concord last autum in search of the fringed gentian. A Concord literary man who was on his daily way to the city met them at the railroad station and gave them, as he thought, ample directions where to find the habitat of the shy flower; but being more accustomed to brick pavements than to woodland walks, they tramped for half a day all around the country between Annursnuc and Sinking Pond without finding the object of their search. At length they discovered a house, at which they determined to seek for further guidance. The honest old lady, on hearing their inquiries as to where they could find the fringed gentian, looked puzzled at first, but at length went to the door and blew the horn for her husband, who was in the field The old man heard the renewed query, which was coupled with the information that Mr. X. (the literary man) had told them that it was somewhere in that vicinity. "Well!" he replied, with emphasis, "that's

ust some of X 's cussed nonsense. He's been foolin' ye. There ain't no such place as French Junction; it's Concord Junction, and it's only a little ways off over there, and if you hurry some you'll just be able to ketch the next train for Boston!" They hurried and they did catch the train.

Boston Record.

Jones had written a little local item of a social occurrence at his boarding-house for the paper, and the next day he called around to interview the editor about it. "Well," said the gentleman, " your notice was a good one, Mr. Jones, and we are always

glad to have our friends help us to get all the news." "That's what I thought," replied Jones. 'and so I sent it in; but there was a trifling

mistake in the print." "Ah, what was it? I didn't notice." "In that pa.t where I had written 'as the guests were going out to supper,' you have

got it 'as the guests were going out to suf-"Um-ah-yes-I did not notice that," said the editor; "but, you see, I boarded at that house three years, and when I saw that going out to suffer,' I thought 'going out to supper' wasn't any better, so I just left it that

way." Jones scratched his head a minute thoughtcome out and flood their mutual sentiments.

ROBB went to see his girl one night and Cobb was to meet him after service down town. Cobb waited and waited and then quit and began waiting over again in a new place, and about midnight Robb rushed in.

"Hello," said Cobb, "what the deuce is the matter? I've been waiting two hours for

you." "Well," replied Robb, "I'm sorry, but I couldn't get away any sooner. I had to stay

"Lunch! Thunder and chain lightning You stayed long enough to eat the whole girl. You didn't do it, did you?" "No," blushed Robb, sheepishly; "some of

her is left yet, but I've got a mortgage on the

A MAN was urged to take a newspaper. "What is the use of taking it? I never open

it; so I don't know what's in it. What good would it do me?" "You take liver pills occasionally, don't VOII 317

"Certainly." "Do they do you any good?"

"Of course they do?" "Do you ever open them and find out what's

in them?" That made him shell out the subscription THE FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRING

-"I heard a lovely little song last night," observedth e Snake Editor, as he entered the "Wha was it?" asked the Horse Editor. "It was about the beautiful vegetation

whose florification occurs synchronously with the vernal equinox." By the time the boys had translated this into

the United States language the Snake Editor had saved his life by disappearing.

THE Andrews Mikado troupe were playing an engagement in Algona, Ia., the other night. One of the ladies was cavorting, frisking around singing, going to marry Yum-Yum, when she accidentally kicked one of her white

satin slippers off and exposed to the full view of the audience about three inches of big toe sticking through a hole in her stocking. The wild storm of applause that followed can only be likened to a cyclone.

WHAT BEDS ARE MADE FOR .- The little one is sleepy, isn't she! Where should little girls go when they are sleepy, Edith? Edith (crossly)-I don't know-I'se tired. Mamma-Don't you know, darling? What are beds made for?

Edith-To sweep dirt under, I guess.

"A NARROW escape," said the bridge-tender as he pulled a man out of the river. "It was, indeed."

"Just got you out by the skin of your teeth," said the bridge-tender.
"Hardly that," replied the half-drowned man. "I have got false teeth."

Farmers and politicians are in accord now. Both are looking after their fences.

"Will labor carry the day?" asks a writer. Labor does not want the day. It only wants eight hours of it.

It costs a large sum to bury a dead Congressman. There are few that the country couldn't afford to bury.

Fish are so plenty in some parts of Canada that in order to tell a first class lie the sportsman has to swear he didn't catch any.

It is better form now to say to a man who is boring you, "Oh, bring me a chair," than to remark, bluntly, "You make me tired."

More than four thousand devices for coup ing have been patented, and yet thousands of bachelors and maidens go it alone in this

Bridget, (who has discovered the carpet sweeper)—"Luk at the music box, now, wid the long handle! I wonder how they plays on the institutument!" "Can't you trust me, darling?" murmured the impecunious lover to the daughter of an old money-lender. "Not without real estate security," she absently replied.

An Irish magistrate asked a prisoner if he was married. "No," replied the man. "Then," said His Worship, amid peals of laughter, "its a good thing for your wife."

Dr. Hammond is still insisting that a generation of bald heads is coming, and the doctor must be right, for a very recent baby was born that way. Doctors are great men.

nave you," asked the judge of a recently convicted man, anything to offer the court before sentence is passed?" "No, your honor," replied the prisoner, "my lawyer took my last cent." "Have you," asked the judge of a recently

"Are these rooms to let?" said the seven-dollar-a-week insurance clerk to the chamber-maid. "Yes, sir." "And are you to be let with them?" "No, sir! I am to be let

First Veteran—Were you acquainted with General Orders when you were in the army? Second Veteran—Very well, indeed. My acquaintance introduced me to Corporal Pun-ishment.

"That was a brave deed of yours, my man."
"What's dat?" "Why, your jumping in to save that boy." "Dat boy! I doan' keer nuffin' for him, but he got all de bait in his nockets!"

A witty young lady having two suito: s, one of whom was an army officer and the other a physician, she that it was difficult to choose between them, as they were both such killing fellows.

Slimkins and his young wife had just com-pleted their first quarrel. "I wish I was dead, she sobbed. "I wish I was, too," he blubber-ed. "Then I don't wish I was," she replied, ard the war continued. A Philadelphia gentleman, after being shown

about the city yesterday by a citizen of the Hub, said to his chaperon: "Boston isn't laid out so well as Philadelphia." "No," replied the latter;" but it will be when it is as dead." A child at the Metropolitan Museum of Art was attracted by a statue of Minerva. "Who is that?" she said. "My child, that is Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom." "Why didu't they make her husband, too?" "Because she had none, my child." "That was because she was wise, wasn't it, mamma?"

"Wall," said the granger, "what be that ticker worth?" pointing to an intricate time piece. "That, sir," said the clerk, "is worth plece. "That, sir," said the cierk, " is worm \$200, and will run three years without winding." "Great Scott?" gasped the stranger. "Three years without winding! Say, mister. how long would the thing run if she was wourd

Waiter-Say, I think that man in No. 76 has blown out the gas and gone to bed. Hotel Proprietor—Has, heh! Well, I'll charge him for the waste of gas in the morning. Waiter—Yee; but he may die from breathing it. Hotel Proprietor—Not much; he belongs to the Board of Health; they never smell nothing."

Tom Corwin, of Ohio fame, ascribed as the Tom Corwin, of Onto fame, ascribed as the cause of his backsiding from the church, that Descon Smith bad insulted him. "When I stood up at the back of the lecture room to relate my experience," said Corwin, "and opened my mouth, Deacon Smith rose up in front and says: 'Will some one please close that window, and keep it closed?"

"You see," said our logical office boy Den-"You see," said our logical office boy Den-mis. "the way we fellows prove that if you should lose your left eye you would be stone blind, is this: You lose your left eye. Very well; then your right eye, which is all you have, is the left one. But you have lost the left one, and so have no eye at all, and must, therefore, be stone blind, don't you see?"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Creat Victory

A Terrible Case of Scrofula Cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"In the winter of 1879 I was attacked with Scrofula in one of the most aggravating forms. At one time I had no less than thirteen large abscesses over and around my neck and throat. absesses over an around my need and amount continually exuding an offensive mass of bloody matter disgusting to behold, and almost intolerable to endure. It is impossible to fully describe my sufferings, as the case was complicated with Chronic Catarrh. After three years of misery, having been treated by physicians, I was worse than ever. Finally, on the recommendation of W. J. Huntley, druggist, of Lockport, I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. And now, after having taken twelve bottles, within the last having taken twelve bottles, within the last twelve months, the scrofulous cruptions have entirely ceased, and the abscesses have all disappeared, except the unsightly scars, which are daily becoming 'smaller by degrees, and beautifully less.' I do not know what it may have done for others, but I do know that in my case, Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved an effective specific indeed. As an evidence of my gratitude I send these facts unsolicited, and I am ready to verify the authenticity of this cure, by personal correspondence with any one who doubts it." CHARLES A. ROBERTS, East Wilson, N. Y.

This steement is confirmed by W. J. Hunt-

This statement is confirmed by W. J. Hunt-ley, druggist, of Lockport, N. Y., who calls the re a great victory for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Send for book giving statements of many cures. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell. Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.



Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY, In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c.

Used by U. S. Government. Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your Sarsaparilla to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scrothals Syphilis, and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases.

JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

SCROFULA

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, low spirits, general prostration. There is causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak no form of disease more prevalent than Dyseyes, bilious diarrhæa, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms generally termed liver troubles. These blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleansing and puritying the blood, tones up the digestive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of THE LIVER DR. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a mercurial headache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of Bull's Sarsafarilla gave me more relief than all the others combined.

T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

T. H. OWENS, Loutwille, Ky.
Dr. John Bull.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of Dr. John Bull.'s
Sarsafarilla, and believe the combination to
sean excellent one, and well calculated to produce an aiterative impression on the system. I
have used it both in public and private practice,
and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.
M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.,
Bes. Phys. at Lou, Marine Hosp.

KIDNEYS

DR. JOHN BULL. — I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAFARILLA for my eldestson. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. I has cured me of Dyspepala as well. JOHN S. MCGEE, Horse Cave, Ky. THE BLOOD

Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids con-THE LIFE. Kidney's flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter taken from the system. If the Kidneys do not act properly this to the system through the blood, usually matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by. Kidneys and bowels, and directly on the blood as well, causing the great or-gans of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have used BULL'S SARSAPA-ULLA for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and ETLLA for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has taken it for asthma and general de bility. It has given us both great relief. Yours truly,

THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. 831 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky. THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

Is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, caused directly by impurities in the blood or by the lack of sufficent nourishment furnished for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause, impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by, purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood and cleanses the system through the regular

DR. JOHN BULL.—It is my opinion that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the cure of Scrofula and all diseases of the blood and kidneys.

B. B. Allen, M. D., Bradford, My.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

\$1 PER BOTTLE. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Grover E. Secor and Kittle S. Secor his wife to Joshua Axteli, dated the fifth day of February, A. D. 1885, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, on the 13th day of March, 1885, in liber 194 of Mortgages, on page 161, by the non-payment of interest due thereon, and more than sixty days having elapsed since such default, and said mortgage providing that if default be made in the payment of interest for the space of sixty days, then the whole moneys secured by said mortgage should, at the option of said Joshua Axtell, become and be due and payable immediately thereafter, I have elected and do hereby elect to treat the whole amount of said mortgage principal and interest as now due and payable, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice fer said principal and interest the sum of eight hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-five cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the seventeenth day of July, 1886, at twelve o'clock noon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the west front door of the City Hall in the City of Detroit, in said County of Wayne (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage and the interest thereon and the costs and expenses allowed by law. Said premises being situated in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: Lot numbered fity (50) of the St. Aubin farm so-called, lying north of Farnsworth Street.

Dated April 15th, 1886

NATARLELA, A MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain

ON the 25th day of August, 1881, Charles H. Borgman and Pauline Borgman, his wife, executed and deliv-red to Louis Mueller a mortgage on that viece or parcel of land situate and being in the city of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lot numbered one (i) of the C. Moran farm (so called), situated on the northwest corner of Bronson and Hastings streets, according to the recorded plat hereof in the Register's office for said county. Said mortgage was recorded in said Register's office on the 26th day of August, 1881, in liber 170 of Mortgages, on page 172. Said Mueller executed and delivered an assignment of it to the undersigned, James J. Atkinson, on the 8th day of February, 1886. Default has been made in the payment of the principal and in payment of the semi-annual interest due February 25th, 1886, and it is claimed there is now due on said mortgage the full principal, nine hundred dollars, and tairty-four dollars interest. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said morteage I shall on the ninth day of June, 1886, at one o'clock p. m., sell said premises at public auction at the Griswold street ent-ance to the City Hall, in Detroit, the place for holding the the Circuit Court for said county. the Circuit Court for said county.

JAMES J. ATKINSON.

Detroit, March 13, 1886.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit Court for the Countr of Wayne, in chancery. At chambers this 7th day of May, 1886. Frank E. O'Brien, complainant, versus Catherice R. O'Brien, defendant. On reading and filing the affidavit of Frank O'Brien, from which it appears that the defendant, Catherine R. O'Brien, is not a resident of this State, but is a resident of the City of New York in the State of New York, on motion of F. A. Baker. Solicitor for the complainant, it is erdered, that the said defendant Catherine R. O'Brien, cause her appearance to be entered in this cause on or before the 15th day of September, 1886, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for six weeks in succession in the Michigan Farmer, a newspaper published at the City of Detroit in the County of Wayne, and that the first publication be within twenty days from the date hereof.

Dated, Detroit, May 7th, 1886.

JOHN J. SPEED,
F. A. BAKER,
Solicitor for Complainant. my11-7t

AT a session of the Circuit Court for convened and held at the Circuit Court for convened and held at the Circuit Court room in the City of Detroit, on the 15th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. Present, Hon. John J. Speed, Circuit Judge. Sarah Daniels so. Francis Daniels. In above cause it appearing that said defendant is a resident of this State, and it further appearing by the affidavit of Howard Wiest filed in said cause, that a subpoena for the appearance of said defendant has been duly issued, and that the same could not be served by reason of his absence from this State, and his continued absence from his place of residence therein; on motion of James J. Atkinson, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that said defendant appear in this cause and answer complainant's bill on or before the 17th day of August 1886.

JAMES J. ATKINSON, Circuit Judge.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1883, by William H. Gibson and Charles F. Gibson, both of the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, to Henry Lawrie, of Glasgow, Scotland, which mortgage was daly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, Michigan, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1883, in liber 185 of mortgages on page 372; and which mortgage was duly sold and assigned to Thomas W. McQueen, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, on the sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1883, and the assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, Michigan, on the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1886, in liber 27 of assignments of mortgages, on page 79.

And whereas the said Thomas W. McQueen is now deceased and the undersigned was duly appointed his administrator by letters of administration bearing date the 16th day of December, A. D. 1884. And whereas the amount claimed to be due/and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice is \$3,219.69, beside, \$30 as a reasonable attorney's fee for foreclosing this mortgage. And whereas no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage on any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of said contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the easterly front door of the City of Detroit (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1886, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, the premises covered by said mortgage are described, as follows, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land known and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered fifteen (15) and sixteen (16),

Administrator of the estate of
Thomas W. McQueen, deceased,
HENRY A. HAIGH,

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain meragage made and executed on the first day of July, A. D. 1875, by Lucy Ann Kennedy of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Cnaries M. Garrison, of the same place, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, Michigan, on the twelfth day of July, A. D. 1875, in liber 111 of Mortgages, on page 332, and which mortgage was duly assigned to the undersigned, Henry A. Haigh, on the first day of March, A. D. 1886, and the assignment thereof duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds on the fifth day of March, A. D. 1886, in liber 27 of assignments of mortgages, on page 27. And whereas the amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice is one hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty cents (\$172 30), principal and interest; and whereas no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby wart thereof. law or in chancery has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any
part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby
given that by virtue of the power of sale contained
in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute
in such case made and provided, the said mortgage
will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein
t described, at public auction, to the highest bidder,
at the easterly front door of the City Hall of the
City of Detroit (that being the building in which
the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held)
on Wednesday the eleventh day of August, A. D.
1886, at twelve o'clock noon of said day. The
premises covered by said mortgage are described as
follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of
land situated in the township of Dearborn. County
of Wayne and State of Michigan, more particularly
described as follows, to wit: Lot ten (10) in block
two (2) of Garrison's sub-division of lots 6, 7, and 8
of the Military Reservation in Dearborn, according
to the plat recorded in the office of the Register of
Deeds.

HENRY A. HAIGH.

BANDS F. MOORE, Assignee of said Mortgage.
Attorney for Assignee.
Dated, Detroit, May 1st, A. D. 1886.

No. 24543.—State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. Howard Wiest vs. Charles H. Borgman. In attachment. Notice is hereby given that on the 27thday of March 1886, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne at the suit of Howard Wiest, above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Charles H. Borgman, the above named defendant, for the sum of one hundred twenty and 12-100 dollars, which said writ was returnable on the 10 day of April, 1886.

JAMES J. ATKINSON, Plantiff's Attorney.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1886.

AMES J. ATKINSON.

The same could not be served by reason of his absence from this State.

Morting and the same could not be served by reason of his absence from this State.

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Morting and the same could not be served by reason of his absence from this State.

Morting and the conditions of a collar; on motion of James J. Atkinson, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that raid defendant appear in this cause and answer complainant's bill on or before the 17th day of August 1886.

JAMES J. ATKINSON,

Circuit Judge.

Complainant's Solicitor.

My188t

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Ss.

County of Wayne,

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne held at the Probate office, in the city of Detroit, on the twenty-second day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six: Present, Edgar O. Durfe, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Charles Company, decased. On reading and filing the petition of Henry G. Company, praying that the lost last will and testament of said deceased may be a mitted to probate. It is ordered that Tuesday, the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fire enth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the fi

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Holding any fraction of a dollar; coins can't loss out; its any eavelope. Wanted in every house Send 10c for sample dozen post-paid.

C. H. LEONARD, 89 Miami Ave., Detroit, Mich. S. S. BABCOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee

HIRES 71MPROV'D ROOTBEER
Packages, 25 cts., Makes 5 gallons of
a delicious, sparkling and we olesome beverage.
Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of
25 rents. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave.,
hiladelphia, Pa. my4-16t

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(Continued from first page)

Following such a course, in my opinion, should give us healthy, strong and vigorous flocks of self reliant sheep, capable of rustling for themselves, and bound to please instead of going back on the purchaser. And it is my belief that he who adheres firmly to this course, even though he makes haste slowly in securing the long, dense, even, heavy fleece, will have more nearly secured a model American sheep at the end of 25 years than the more popular and pains-taking breeder of to-

A DISCLAIMER FROM ONE OF THE MITCHELL BROTHERS.

In the Mt. Clemens Monitor of last week we find the following:

EDITOR MONITOR:-SIR.-In view of the fact that the action of the Shorthorn Association at Chicago has proved its capacity to assure the nation that it can, with the countenance and assistance of the newspapers, cripple the firm of Mitchell Bros., I wish to say that I know it is too carly to speak calmly of this struggle and the results, yet we wish to say a few words. We have no especial cause for shame, on the whole, as to the results of our business; nay, we have much for pride when sectional profit has been made the dominant object on all sides. I never owned any stock in the Duke of Kensington, nor did I ever make spurious entries in the American Herd Book; and, furthermore, will present one hundred dollars to any one that will prove that I did. I know that I have deficiencies, but my brother was his own captain in this respect, and it was unknown to me at the time. My brother is bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh, and while I say that friendship is only put on outside of the home circle, it must remain at home if possible, no matter what other persons or potassa, one ounce; calomel, half ounce; sections suffer. I deem it consistent with muriate of ammonis, half ounce; mix all justice that I am with and have been with my brother as a cattle broker, and I Give one in the feed at night until all are would say to the American Shorthorn Association-and Michigan Farmer, of Detroit-that there are a few and very important items that had better receive calm thought. Farmers who own fullblooded cattle are letting their neighbors have the use of their full-blooded males for one dollar or three, and we are buying three-quarter grades cheap for cash, and played-cut males ditto; and, in fact, we can buy beef Shorthorns that have been all the rage for a while cheaper than we can raise them, and it don't pay to handle them at all. Finally, we do not propose to fight as cattle brokers, yet we will say that we accept the Shorthorn Association as our weaker antagonist and also that if it will prove in determination and power to remain a united Association and keep up the old status of friendly membership, the interests of the common farmers will suffer or become destroyed. As to my brother's Duke, he was bred from full-blooded stock and is a perfect beauty, and as to the Duke and Airdrie Duchess, they are equally as good as any in the county, and can be compared with any; and the Airdrie Duchess will sell today for more than any other animal in the whole county, unless it be James Eldredge's or Mr. Fulton's. HENRY THEODORE MITCHELL.

Mr. CLEMENS, May 26th, 1886. Just what Mr. Mitchell means, beyond

the assertion that it was his brother who sent the spurious pedigrees to the American Shorthorn Association, we cannot fathom. However, he is entitled to a hearing, and here is his apology, or explanation, such as it is. The claim that his brother's Duke is from full-blooded stock is, we have reason to believe, correct; but from what stock? There is the rub, Mr. Mitchell. Why don't you say where he came from?

THE WHEAT CROP.

Reports received from some of the Northwestern and Western States regarding the growing crop are far from being as favorable as those received a month ago. Dispatches report that in portions of Dakota and Minnesota, where drouth was seriously threatening the grain fields, there has been some rain, but in many sections of Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and Dakota, considerable damage has already resulted, and the drouth is still unbroken. The most serious injury which has resulted thus the general spring wheat prospects have already been blighted in consequence. Detailed reports from Minnesota indicate that the average condition of the growing spring wheat has been lowered from 10 to 15 per cent during the first 15 days. The ne ed of rain is indicated from nearly all portions of Kansas. In some parts of Iowa and Indiana the number of grasshoppers causes apprehension. The general outlook for winter wheat has not been changed from the previous report Harvesting has commenced in Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky, and the promise of a full average yield has been fulfilled. In portions of Missouri an unusually large yield is assured. Similar reports some from Indiana and Ohio. From Argyle, Minnesota, the Associated Press reports that crops of every description in that vicinity are badly damaged. Wheat seems to be almost hopelessly ruined. A dispatch from Fargo, Dakota, of yesterday, says that west of Valley City and in the Devil's Lake region, quite serious damage from frost and drouth has occurred. There will not be a big crep of wheat in the United States this season, or the outlook is very deceiving.

THE Mirror and Farmer says: "Canada thistles are the most easily exterminated weed pests we have. Cut at any time in hot weather and kerosene poured on the reots will kill them every time." This is a very good remedy, but the theory that the Canada thistle is so easily exterminated will receive a severe set-back when ever that editor attacks a good patch of them. Those who have had the longest rience with these thistles dread them

The village of Northville only taxes liquor calers \$5,000 in addition to the State tax of the and then puts them under bonds of \$5,000 as to sell on Sunday, or to drunkards, or

Peterinary Department

Opnducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse andite Diseases," "Gattle and their Diseases," "Sheep twins and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Easy," ste. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular enberthers free. Perties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the affice of the Farkens. No guestion will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given we watter how trifting it may appear to be; we mensuit your own interest by making carful examinations of your animals; note every symptom, we matter how trifting it may appear to be; we mines the nostrile, lining membrane of the eyelds, nois their appearance, the respiration, temperature of the body and legs, condition of the brooks, kidneys, de., cough, discharge from the sees, appear on mouth; or any other symptom you may observe. In cases of lameness, note the manaria which the animal picks up the foot, carries the louch or otheroise, soft or hard. These is the touch or otheroise, soft or hard. These symptomes, when properly given, assists us to locate the disease, seat of lameness in obscure sizes, with some degree of certainty. The symptoms should be accurately described, how impositions and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

es or Pulmonary Emphysema in a Horse.

FARMINGTON, June 1st, 1886. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have a horse that has the heaves. is 20 years old and coughs some, but keeps fat and looks and feels well. Can you prescribe anything that will cure or help him? At times he shows them quite badly, then again is almost free from

Answer .- There is no known cure for heaves in horses. The disease may be palliated by care in feeding. It is a singular fact, well known to owners of horses on the prairies of Indiana, Illinois, and other Western States, that heaves in the horse have no existence there, and that horses so diseased soon recover when turned upon these prairie lands. Treatment: Give the following: Bromide of together, and divide into 12 powders. used. Give no hay; but as a substitute good clean wheat or oat straw, with good clean oats, but no corn or corn meal Give water moderately.

Parrot Mouth in a Colt.

East Milan, June 2nd, 1886. Teterinary Editor Michigan Former.

Will you please answer in the FARMER if it is looked upon as a damage to a three-year-old colt to have what is called a parrot mouth? The under teeth shut in just to the edge of upper teeth. It is a new question to me, and I would like to know how it is looked upon by rsemen in general.

Answer .- The question asked will not at this time justify a definite answer. As the teeth which form the parrot mouth are the deciduous or colt teeth, it is possible that the second growth or permannent teeth may come in all right, in which event no objection can be made to the faulty temporary set. But if the permanent teeth grow down in the same manner it would be a decided objection, as such teeth prevent the animal from gathering its food in a natural manner, interfering with the proper mastication and assimilation of the food. Such cases have time and again been decided in our courts of law as unsoundness.

Periodic Cutaneous Disease in a Horse

EATON RAPIDS, June 1st, 1886,

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. Can you tell me what ails my horse He is seven years old, is active and feels well; weighs 1,350 pounds. I consider him valuable. He has a breaking out all over his body, neck and legs; blotches over his body, neck and legs; blotches dark when first discovered; after rubbing any other horses in the same stable. It is troublesome only in warm weather. It comes on about the first of June and continues until cold weather. Is there any cure? Please answer and oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-Cutaneous diseases in the horse, as in man, are both numerous and varied; contagious and non-contagious. with or without constitutional symptoms. The disease in your animal is non-contagious, but in a chronic form it is more difficult to manage. From the meagre description given we cannot give it proper classification. In order to assist us in properly diagnosing the disease, please answer the following questions by mail: It is reasonable to suppose that during far has been confined to oats and flax, but the five years the disease has existed a resort to various treatment has been adopted with a view to cure. Will you please give us the particulars-the remedies used and their action; together with the manner of feeding, watering, working, grooming, general health during this time? These points satisfactorily answered will aid us in our disgnosis, as well as the course of treatment to be pursued.-VPT. ED.

COMMERCIAL

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT. June 8, 1886. Flour.-Market very quiet; there is no change to note in prices, the recent upward turn having strengthened values somewhat. Quotations yes terday were as follows:

Wheat.-Yesterday this market ruled steady

and quiet, with fluctuations generally tending to-ward higher values on spot and near-by futures and lower on late futures. The last sales of August red wheat showed a loss of %c from Sat urday's figures. Latest quotations are as follows: No. 1 white, 821/c; No. 2 red, 831/c. Futures-No. 1 white, July, 821/sc; No. 2 red, June 84c; July, 821/sc; August, 811/sc; September, 821/sc.

Oorn.—Market slightly lower. Sales were at the following range: No. 2, 35%c; No. 3, 38c; No. 4, 27c; No. 2 white, 354c.

Oats.—Market quiet and rather weak. No. 4

white sold at 831/4c; No. 2 at 27%c; light mixed at

Barley.—Steady at \$1 45@1 50 \$P cental for No. 2, and samples quoted at \$1 35@1 55.

Bye.—Market lower at 55c \$P bu. for No. 2.

Feed.—Bran is quoted at \$10 00@10 25, and middlings at \$11 00@14 00 \$P ton. Market dull. Butter.—Receipts large, and market lower. Fair to good dairy comprises the bulk of the receipts, and is held at 10@11c, fancy lots at 12c, creamery at 12614c, the latter for choice.

Choose, —New stock is quoted as follows: State

full creams, 10@10%c; New York, 10%@11c; Ohio,

909%c. Market quiet and steady.

BEES.—Market firm at 11c for fresh stock. Receipts light.

Fruit.—Apples steady; quoted at \$2 00@2 50 bbl. for good to choice.

Dried Apples.—Market dull; quoted at 234

@3c P D. for sun dried. Evaporated stock quoted at 61/071/40 P D.
Foreign Fruits.—Lemons, Messinas, P box,

Foreign Fruits,—Lemons, messinas, 9 tox, \$5 5026 50; oranges, Messinas 9 box, \$5 5026 50; Valencias, 9 case, 10 00211 00; bananas, 9 bunch, \$2 5024 00; coccanuts 9 100, \$4 0025 00; pine apples, \$1 5022 25 9 dox.; figs, layers, 111/2018/sc -Steady at 220,30c W D. as to quality.

Honey.—Quoted at 12@13c \$ b.; strained, 9 @10c. Inquiry light.

Hay.—Quoted at \$11 60@12 50 \$ ton for baled car lots of timothy on track; choice quality at \$18; low quality, \$9 50@10 50; damaged, \$8 25@9.

Biraw.—Quoted at \$6@6 50 \$ ton for wheat and as the good of the good.

and \$6 50@7 60 for oat.

Beans.—Market dull and weak. City picked are quoted at \$1 10@1 15 \$ bu.; unpicked are sell—

Onions.—Moving slowly at \$2 10@2 25 \$ bu crate for Bermudas, \$4 0024 25 \$9 bbl. for Southern and \$4 50 \$9 two bu. crate for Egyptian.

Salt.—Michigan or Marine City, 9503\$1 00 per barrel; eastern, \$1 05 \$9 bbl. Dairy, \$3@2 25; Ashton, 90c for quarter sack.

at 10@11c per lb. hickory, \$1 35@1 45, and large at \$1 10@1 25, \$2 bu.

Pecans, 5140614c W D.

Maple; Sugar.—Market quiet at 708c W D for this year's make. Maple Syrup.—Dull and unchanged at 75c %

Poultry.-Market active and firm as quoted: Live, \$ lb , roosters, 5@5%c, hens and ducks, 8c; turkeys, 9@10c; \$ pair, spring chicks, 25/260c, pigeons, 25/230c; squabs, 30.

Strawberries.-Michigan Wilsons, \$1 50@1 75 P case, with good supply. Sharpless scarce. Gooseberries.-Market quiet, quoted at \$3 \$ stand of two bu. Tomatoes.-Supply good and the market

steacy at 65@75c # peck box for Bermudas.

Potatoes.—Demand light, especially for old crop, cars of which are nominal at 23@30c; out of store quoted at 30040c; new Bermudas, \$6 5007 \$\mathbf{p}\$ bbl., southern, \$4 5004 80 \$\mathbf{p}\$ bbl.

Provisions.—Market quiet; barreled has changed some; smoked meats firm and a little higher; other articles unchanged. Quotations here are

WO TOTTOMO:					
Mess, new	9	75	0	10	00
Family new	10	25	0	10	50
Short clear	11	50	0	11	75
Lard in tierces, per D		6	0		63
Lard in kegs, per D		63	40		63
Hams, per D		10	0		104
Shoulders, per D		6	0		61
Choice bacon, per 10		73	60		74
Extra Mess beef, per bbl	8	50	0	8	75
Tallow, per D			Õ		33
HayThe following is a recor	rd c	of t	he i	aale	98 8

the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday—12 loads: Three at \$10; two at \$11 and \$9 50; one at \$13, \$9 and \$7.

Tuesday—28 loads: Six at \$12 and \$9 50; four at \$10 and \$9 75 and \$8.

Wednesday—18 loads: Four at \$12 and \$10; two at \$9 50 and \$9; one at \$13, \$12 50, \$11 50, \$11, \$10 50 and \$7.

Thursday—16 loads: Four at \$10; three at \$11 and \$8; one at \$13, \$12 50, \$12, \$9, \$7 and \$6.

Friday—28 loads: Eight at \$10; six at \$9 50; three at \$11; two at \$9; one at \$12; \$11 50; \$8 and \$6.

Saturday—8 loads: Three at \$10; two at \$8 one at \$14, \$11 and \$9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.]

Below we give the latest reports of the live

2,300; market strong, shade higher; shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs, \$440@5 60; stockers and feeders, \$2 75@4 50; cows, bulls, as d mixed, \$2@ 3 75; bulk, \$2 60@3; through Texas cattle, \$3@ 8 75. Hogs, receipts, 26,000; shipments, 7,000; market strong and 10 cents higher; rough and mixed, \$3 85@4 20; packing and shipping, \$4@4 30; light, \$3 90@4 27%; skips \$2 75@3 75. CHICAGO.—Cattle, receipts 6,200; shipments, 2,300; market strong and a shade high er; shipping

steers 950 to 1,500 lbs, \$4 40@560; stockers and feeders, \$2 75@4 50; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2@ 3 75; bulk, \$2 60@3; through Texas cattle, \$3@ 3 75. Hoge, receipts, 26,000; shipments, 7,000; market strong and 10 cems higher; rough and mixed, \$3 85@4 20; packing and shipping, \$4@

The cable reports the London market moderately active and firm at the advance of last week; best American steers selling at 1416 cents per pound dressed weight.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, June 5, 1886. The following were the receipts at these yard

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Albion	49	20	25
Chelsea		152	42
Clyde	52	•••	5
Dexter	16		
Eagle	30		
Flint	20		
Grand Ledge	33	70	***
Grand Trunk R. R	33	72	3
Howell	18	45	
Holly	24		
onia	52		12
Lyons	20		28
Marshall			65
Metamora	81		
Manchester	25		
Milan	16		55
Oxford	61		
Parma	26	96	36
Plymouth	27	33	8
Portland	66		56
Sherwood	48		4
ľekonsha	29		
Union City	25		
Webberville	9	135	
Williamston	41	•••	35
Total	801	628	369

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbe 801 head, against 626, last week. The market opened up with buyers and sellers a good ways apart. There has been a marked decline in all the markets during the past week, and though sellers here were at first unwilling to submit, they had finally to accede, or take their chances on shipping. Most of them parted with their stock here, after receiving reports from Buffalo which were not encouraging. The cattle no doubt lost money, but it is the first week in two months that the balance has been against the drover. The best grades sold at a decline of 25 cents from the of last week while, common to medium cattle were of 30/240 cents, with an occasional weak at the following

CATTLE.

QUOTATIONS:

Nixon sold Burt Spencer 4 stockers av 765 lbs at \$3 50.

Sly sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 375 lbs at \$3 60.

Coney sold Switzer & Ackley 16 good butchers' steers av 942 lbs at \$4, and a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 764 lbs at \$3 60.

Nichols sold Webb a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 764 lbs at \$3 124, and 3 buils to John Robinson av 1,050 lbs at \$2 60.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer 4 feeders av 900 lbs at \$3 55, and 3 stockers av 760 lbs at \$3 50.

Costes sold Sullivan & F 34 stockers av 672 lbs at \$3 50, less \$5 on the lot, and 2 to Burt Spencer av 985 lbs at \$3 50.

Butler sold Capils a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 872 lbs at \$3 25, and a bull weighing 790 lbs at \$2 75.

Phillips sold Marx 4 goodbutchers' steers av 907 lbs at \$4.

C Boe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 16

C Roe sold Sullivan & F 2 good oxen av 1,565 be at \$4.

Johnson sold Switzer & Ackley a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 887 lbs at \$3 25, Johnson sold Switzer & Ackley a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 887 bs at \$3.25, and 2 stockers av 565 lbs at \$3. Wyman sold Sullivan & F 7 stockers av 777 lbs at \$3.40, and a bull weighing 560 lbs at \$2.50. Sebring sold Caplis a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 785 lbs at \$3.45, and 2 fair cows av 1.000 lbs at \$3. McQuillan sold Switzer & Ackley 16 good butchers' steers av 975 lbs at \$4.20. McMullen sold Suilivan & F 10 stockers av 626 lbs at \$3.

McMullen sold Suilivan & F 10 stockers av 626 lbs at \$3.

Butter & Ackley sold Caplis 5 fair cows av 1,620 lbs at \$3.

Adams sold Webb a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 965 lbs at \$3.90, and 7 fair ones av 793 lbs at \$3.90.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer 30 stockers av 742 lbs at \$3.50.

Nichols sold Sullivan & F 8 stockers av 573 lbs at \$3.50.

Nictools sold Sullivan & F 8 stockers av 578 lbs at \$3 50.
Estep sold Phillips a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 985 lbs at \$3 60.
Plotts sold Switzer & Ackley 21 stockers and feeders av 818 lbs at \$3 60.
Tabor sold Fitzpatrick' a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 995 lbs at \$3 50.
C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 25 head of good butchers' stock av 894 lbs at \$3 75, and 15 thin ones av 883 lbs at \$3 75, and 15 thin ones av 883 lbs at \$3 8.
Pattou sold Burt Spencer 23 stockers av 748 lbs at \$3 45.
Gleason sold McIntire 13 fair butchers' heifers

Pation sold Burt Spencer 23 stockers av 748 lbs at \$3 45,
Gleason sold McIntire 13 fair butchers' heifers av 650 lbs at \$3 80.
Rupert sold Sullivan & F 5 fair steers av 1,120 lbs at \$3 85, and 4 fair heifers av 845 lbs at \$3 60.
Butler sold Burt Spencer 20 stockers av 757 lbs at \$3 45.
C Roe sold Webb a mixed lot of 13 head of good butchers' stock av 315 lbs at \$3 75, and 4 thin ones av 780 lbs at \$3.
Brown sold Switzer & Ackley 10 good butchers' steers av 955 lbs at \$4 55.
Cross sold Switzer & Ackley 4 feeders av 842 lbs at \$3 60, and 2 fair cows av 950 lbs at \$3.
Adgate sold Sullivan & F 10 stockers av 748 lbs at \$3 55, and a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock to John Robinson av 856 lbs at \$3.
McMullen sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$3.
Gleason sold Burt Spencer 17 good butchers' steers av 970 lbs at \$4 15; 4 good cows av 1,087 lbs at \$3 75, and 4 stockers av 850 lbs at \$3, and a bull weighing 630 lbs at \$3. SHEEF. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 623 against 1,067 last week. The sheep market ruled fairly active, but at a decline of 25 cents per hundre below the rates of last week,

Tabor sold Fitzpatrick 45 av 83 lbs at \$4 25.
Capwell sold Fitzpatrick 25 av 60 lbs at \$4.
Godfrey sold Monahan 93 av 63 lbs at \$3 05.
Bresnahan sold Webb 72 av 80 lbs at \$4.
Lathers sold John Robinson 18 av 82 lbs at

\$3 50.

Sweet sold Phillips 138 av 75 lbs at \$3 50.

C Roe sold John Robinson 35 av 66 lbs at \$3 50.

Switzer & Ackley sold Andrews 48 av 61 lbs at \$3 10.

Ramsey sold John Robinson 82 av 77 lbs at \$8.

The offerings of hogs numbered 369, again 739 last week. The hog market opened up active at a decline of 5 cents from the rates of last week ruled steady and closed with all sold.

ruled steady and closed with all sold.
Conley sold Rauss 55 av 196 lbs at \$4 10.
Godfrey sold Rauss 56 av 180 lbs at \$4 10.
Hauser sold Rauss 55 av 189 lbs at \$4 10.
Hauser sold Rauss 15 av 189 lbs at \$4.
Sly sold Rauss 17 av 187 lbs at \$4.
Sly sold Rauss 8 av 196 lbs at \$4.
Sly sold Rauss 8 av 196 lbs at \$4.
Sly sold Rauss 8 av 196 lbs at \$4.
Sly sold Rauss 18 av 186 lbs at \$4.
Adgate sold Bigley 11 av 196 lbs at \$4.
Piotts sold Rauss 18 av 186 lbs at \$4.
Consequently 11 av 196 lbs at \$4.
Consequently 12 av 156 lbs at \$4.
Consequently 13 av 182 lbs at \$4.
Sly sold Rauss 18 av 186 lbs at \$4.
Consequently 15 av 186 lbs at \$4.
Consequently 15 av 186 lbs at \$4.
Sly sold Rauss 18 av 182 lbs at \$4.
Consequently 15 av 186 lbs at \$4.
Consequently 15 a

Saturday, June 5, 1886, CATTLE,

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 514 head. The market opened up slow on all grades, the attendance of buyers being lighter than usual. Opening sales showed a decline of 15@25 cents per hundred as compared with the prices of last week, and before the close the best grades showed a full 25 cents decline, while com non to medium cattle were 30 to 40 cents lower The market closed weak.

The market closed weak.

Kalaher sold Hersch 10 good butchers' steers and heifers av 854 lbs at \$4 30.

Parks sold Major 23 choice shipping steers av 1,138 lbs at \$5.

Major sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 920 lbs at \$3 50, and 3 fair cows to McGee av 1,053 lbs at \$3 25.

Seeley sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 945 lbs at \$3 80.

Glenn sold John Wreford 2 good heifers av 795 lbs at \$4, and a 'sir one weighing 760 lbs at \$3 60.

McHugh sold Genther 3 choice butchers' steers av 960 lbs at \$5.

\$350.
Glenn sold Armstrorg 10 good butchers' steers av 927 lbs at \$425.
Brant sold Knoch 4 choice butchers' steers av 982 lbs at \$470.
Taylor sold John Wreford 2 good cows av 1,010

Taylor sold John Wreford 2 good cows av 1,010 lbs at \$3 65.

Taylor sold Kraft 3 choice butchers' steers av 900 lbs at \$4 70.

Kelly sold Ranss 2 bulls av 900 lbs at \$2 90.

Culver sold Harger 6 choice shipping steers av 1.200 lbs at \$3. and a good butchers' steer weighing 1,020 lbs at \$4 25.

McHugh sold Harger 5 choice butchers' steers av 1.086 lbs at \$4 75, and 3 good ones to Stickel av 880 lbs at \$4.

Proper sold J Wreford 2 fair heifers av 780 lbs at \$3.75.

Culver sold Ko.b 5 good butchers' steers av 900

lbs at \$4 10.
Bird sold Loosemore 3 thin heifers av 596 lbs at

Bird sold Loosemore 3 thin heifers av 596 lbs at \$340.

Brant sold Armstrong 2 choice heifers av 730 lbs at \$475.

Kalaher sold Rauss 2 bulls av 1,120 lbs at \$3.

Proper sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 948 lbs at \$350.

McHugh sold Marx 5 good butchers' steers av 875 lbs at \$415, and 4 av 805 lbs at \$4.

Glover sold H Roe 5 good butchers' heifers av 776 lbs at \$390.

Brant sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 530 lbs at \$3.

Culver sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$350.

Beach sold Cook 4 thin heifers av 485 lbs at \$325.

Taylor sold John Wreford 3 thin heifers av 726

Taylor sold John Wreford 3 thin helfers av 736 lbs at \$350.

Wreford & Beck sold Bussell a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 739 lbs-at \$350.

Glover sold McHugh a mixed lot of 18 head of good butchers' stock av 851 lbs at \$3.75.

Harger sold H Ree a mixed lot of 18 head of good butchers' stock av 830 lbs at \$3.70.

Parker sold Purdy a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 830 lbs at \$3.70.

Kalaher sold Purdy a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 810 lbs at \$3.30.

Kalaher sold Purdy a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 983 lhs at \$3.35.

Richmond sold Purdy 6 stockers av 570 lbs at \$3.25.

Aschmond sold Furdy 6 stockers av 570 108 at \$3.25.

Astley sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 25 head of good butchers' stock av 864 lbs at \$3.50.

Holmes sold McGree a mixed lot of 19 head of good buichers' stock av 791 lbs at \$3.75.

Smith sold Kammon a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 791 lbs at \$3.76. Beardalee sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 817 lbs at \$3 75. SHEEP.
The offerings of sheep numbered 246. Gnly one

lot of 54 was sold. They averaged 72 lbs and brought \$3 25 per hundred. The offerings of hogs numbered 94. Hogs

were in fair demand at prices a shade lower the those of last week. Proper sold Rauss 8 av 246 lbs at \$3 85.
Bird sold Raurs 7 av 285 lbs at \$4.
Goodison sold Rauss 18 av 185 lbs at \$4.10.
Kalaher sold Rauss 15 av 138 lbs at \$4.10.
Beach sold Rauss 24 av 174 lbs at \$4.10.
Astley sold Rauss 13 av 205 lbs at \$4.10.
Beardslee sold Rauss 6 av 250 lbs at \$4.10.

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts 6,953, against 7,429 the prerious week. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 127 loads on sale. The demand for per hundred from the rates railing the Monday previous on the best, and 40 to 50 cents on butch ara' stock. The best on sale went at \$5 8025 60 for 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers, and at \$4 40@4 75 for 1,000 to 1,100 lb. Cowe, helfers and mixed lots of butchers' stock sold at \$3.25,03.75, and stockers at the same price. Only two loads of fresh re-celpts were received on Tuesday and Wednesday. The market ruled very dull and closed weak at following.

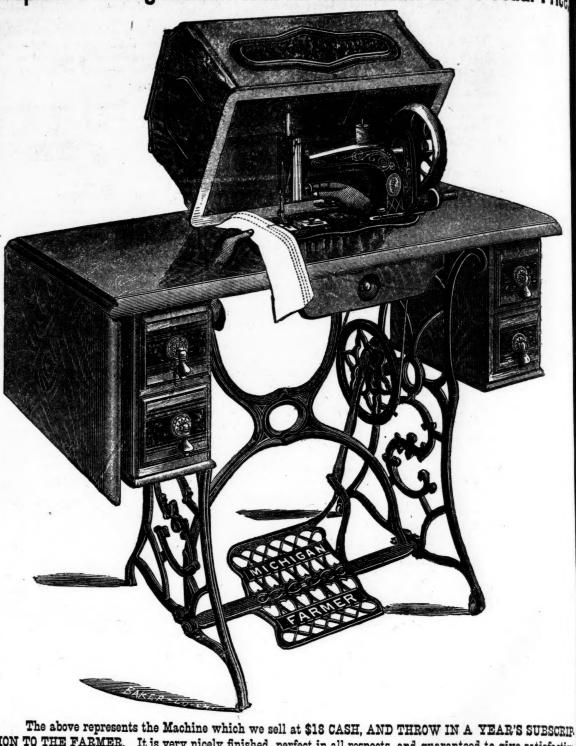
QUOTATIONS:

Phillips sold Marx 4 goodbutchers' steers av 907
Ibs at \$4.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 16
head of thin butchers' stock av 870 lbs at \$3; 12
fair ones av \$12 lbs at \$3 35, and 2 bulls av 675 lbs
at \$25 50.
Coates sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 25
head of fair butchers' stock av 912 lbs at \$3 50.
Nixon sold Phillips a mixed lot of 6 head of
fair butchers' stock av 890 lbs at \$3 30.

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GIBBONS BROTHERS. Publishers Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

the prices of Saturday. There were 15 loads on sale Tuesday. The demand was more active and prices a shade higher, but the advance was lost on Wednesday, the market closing weak with inferior to fair sheep selling at \$3.24: good to choice at \$4.2524.50, and the best at \$4.602, 4.80; prices heing very week for common and

\$6@6 75.

Hoes.—Receipts 51,480, against 54,405 the previous week. The hog market opened up dull on Monday at a decline of 5 cents from Saturday's prices, ruled st-ady on Tuesday and Wednesday, closing with 5 loads left over Pigs sold at \$4@4 10; mixed pigs and light Yorkers, \$4 15@4 20, Good selected Yorkers and good selected medium weights, \$4 25; rough, \$3 50@3 80; stags, \$3@5 25; all sold, market closing quiet.

CATTLE.-Receipts 36,492 against 36,517 the previous week. Shipments 12,588. The offerings of cattle on Monday numbered 6,289 head. The market ruled slow and steady the greater part of the day at about Saturday's closing prices, but closed weak. Prime steers were quoted at \$5.70 @5.80; choice do, \$5.05@5.65; poor to medium do, \$4 40@4 95; inferior to choice cows, \$2 25@8 95 Tnesday's market was unchanged. On Wednes day choice native steers were scarce and the market for this class firm, while common to medium grades averaged 5210 cents lower, and another 5210 cents decline was noted on Thurs-day. The market was fairly active on Friday, closing steady on Saturday at the following

QUOTATIONS: Choice to fancy shipping, 1,385 to 1,600 l5s 5 00@5 55 Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs 4 70@5 35 Common to good shipping, 1,050 to 1,250 4 85@5 00 Poor and medium steers, 960 to 1,100 lbs 4 30@4 70 Fair to choice cows... ... 2 61@3 70 Inferior to madium cows 1 75@2 70 Poor to cheice bulls ... 2 25@3 65 Stockers, 550 to 860 lbs 2 60@2 90 2 60@2 90 ...

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E-vinco Liniment.



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It recommends itself to your attention by its cheapness and durability. Why it is the best:
It only requ res about half the amount of timber and takes up only half the room. Will not blow down any easier than your built ings. Stock cannot rub or throw it down. No stakes in the ground to decay. It is better than the old-fashioned rail fence. It is far a head of board fence. It is stronger, no posts to decay. Can be built for each half the cost of building board fence. It is far cheaper than wire fence, with none of its dangers, as wire fencing has rained more stock in the short time it has been in use than all other fences. Any ordinary old rail fence contains enough material, with the addition of a couple of s'akes to each length and two-thirds of a pound of wire. to make a good substantial fence. There is enough material in an eight rail fence io make two good Russell fences, which will only take up half the room, be more substantial, durable and better looking.

As proof of its value we, the farmers of Monicalm County, having built and tested thoroughly, do recommend the use of Russell's Champion Fence to farmers as no humbug, and will give satisfaction wherever use. Alfred Stone, J. P. Shoemaker, W. M. Porter, S. H. Foby, R. H. Dilley, James E. Newton, Robert Scott, Henry Resman.

Farm Rights to use and build Russell's Champion Fence, five cents per acre. You furnish the material and we will build your fence for ten cents per rod. For farm rights apply to S A GROW.

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